The Bombay Gazette

No. 29,087—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
27th June, 25th July, and 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20th, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 25th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

TO SECURE { THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

	CASH	CREDIT
AMONTILLADO	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 49 0
MANZANILLA	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 0
GOLDEN SHERRY	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 0
OLD DRY	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 37 0
VINO DE PASTO	Rs. 29 12	Rs. 33 8
PALE DINNER	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
LIGHT SHERRY	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 18 10

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS. "BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1893.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been able to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already Efficient Staff will enable them keeping one of their Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte. Estimates furnished free.

Tuning in and near the Fort .... Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon Girgaum, &c. ,, 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.
SEQUAH'S OIL. An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.
SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 0
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER. KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 21, 1893. Agents.

ANOTHER CARGO of best BENGAL (Deshurghur) COAL from the Equitable Coal Co., expected per s. s. "River Indus," now due from Calcutta. Terms, &c., from

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIR of the Ship "VALIANT," lying in the Prince's Dock. For particulars apply to

HAJEE AHMED HAJEE HASSIM
HAJEE ABDOOLA,
Memonwada.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will RECEIVE up to the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1893, (5th Audi 1068), Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT. Printed Sheets containing a List of the Articles required, the terms of the contract, and other particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned or to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th June, 1833.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. FRANCIS COLE has CONTRACTED with Mrs. E. Gibbons, of Clare Road, Byculla, for THE SALE and ASSIGNMENT of all his RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST in the following leasehold land and property, namely :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, with the house and building thereon, situated at Sleater Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, new Nos. 1355, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893, 43895, and 7094, and bounded on the east and west by a private road leading from Sleater Road to the bungalow of Mr. R. B. Karanjwalla, on the north by a private road leading from the Tardeo Road to the said R. B. Karanjwalla's bungalow, and on the south by a piece of vacant land demised to Pandoorung Vishnoo. All PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the said property, by way of lease, mortgage, sale, lien, or otherwise, are required TO MAKE the same KNOWN in writing to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated the 16th June, 1893.

D. SEALY,
High Court Vakil.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 5th July next, Tenders for the early SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is "Moulmein."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st June, 1893.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE OFFICE of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld., in Liquidation, has been REMOVED to SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

SUBJECT.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK FOR THE WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY DIVISION.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BURMA TEAK required for one year for works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. of the 30th instant, when they will be opened.

Each Tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000 earnest money (either in cash or notes) without which it will not be accepted.

Specification and conditions of contract can be seen in the office of the Undersigned or can be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "(Tenders for the supply of Teak Timber for the Baroda City Division.)

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

If after the acceptance of a Tender the Tenderer refuses to sign the agreement when called upon, his deposit will be forfeited.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 16th June, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSA KIRPAL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, in Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, null and void, and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said hereditaments are now and have for some time previously been in the occupation of the said Dossa Kirpal and his tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 63 and 67, and bear Collector of Land Revenue old No. 759, new No. 6488, old Survey No. 465, and new Survey No. 2759, and contain by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Thaker Ruttonsey Poonja, on or towards the south by the house of Purshotam Ramjee, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by Shamjee Hassajee Street.—Dated this 19th Day of June, 1893.

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Purchasers' Attorneys.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

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Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mecca, Baron Clyde, and Altacra entered, and the s. s. Taif left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Erne entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf closed at 9-30 p.m., yesterday

THEFT.—Succaram Rama, residing at Tardeo, reports to the police, the theft of Rs. 160 from his box, which was opened with a duplicate key.

THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.—The meeting of the Ministering Children's League, in the Cathedral Boys' School, has been put off owing to the severity of the weather.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12-30 p.m., to-day, the 22nd instant.

THE FIRE AT FRERE BUNDER.—The following is the further report of the fire submitted by Superintendent Nolan to the Commissioner of Police :—"The hay-stacks are still burning, but the fire is well under control of the fire-brigade, who are working up to the present time. The police are making inquiries at the spot."

ACCIDENTAL FALL IN A WELL.—Tuckerji Dada, a Hindoo, aged forty-five years, was on Tuesday drawing water from a well, in Hornby Road, when he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell into the well. Fortunately he was seen and rescued. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is progressing favourably towards recovery.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mohidin Kadur was charged with having in his possession about a pound and a-half of opium without a licence from the Collector of Customs. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Bellasis Road, on Tuesday last, by an Opium Inspector, who searched the accused, and found the opium tied to his waist in a cloth. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the opium was given to him by two other persons at their house. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A FREE JOURNEY FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Three European lads have performed a free journey from Liverpool to Bombay under somewhat peculiar circumstances. On the 18th of May last, before the s. s. Australia left Liverpool for Bombay, Patrick King, aged twenty-two years, Daniel McCarthy, aged nineteen years, and William Rimmer, aged seventeen years, went on board the vessel, and concealed themselves in one of the holds without the knowledge or consent of the captain. A day after the steamer had left Liverpool the three enterprising lads went to the captain and told him that they had no money or any employment, and they wanted to go to India. The captain, out of charity, fed and clothed the three young men, and when the vessel arrived in the Bombay Harbour Captain Wodehouse reported the matter to the Water Police, who charged the trio yesterday before Mr. Cooper, with making a journey from Liverpool to Bombay without a passage. The first and the third accused stated to his Worship that they had no money, or any means of subsistence, and they came to India in search of employment. The second accused said that he came to see his relations at Calcutta. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

JAIL BIRDS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed two notorious characters, named Rama Luximan and Ballia Hurry, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate counts of thefts, and of being in possession of stolen property. It appears that on the 14th instant, at about noon, the first accused Rama was coming out of the house of a mill-hand, named Gangaram Manaji, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, doing duty at Supari Baug Road, and on searching his person, a cotton coat, of the value of eight annas, was found in his possession. On the same day the first accused made a certain statement, which led to the arrest of the second accused, at Worlee, on the same evening. Upon making further inquiries the police traced some *sarees*, some *pugdees*, and some other clothes of the value of Rs. 60 to the possession of different *Marwaries*, with whom the two accused had pledged the articles for a small sum of money. Some of these articles were subsequently discovered to have been stolen from the houses of different persons, residing at Supari Baug and Curry Roads. Mr. Holdway informed the Magistrate that the first accused had twice been convicted, while the second accused was once in jail for the offence of theft. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Rama, the first accused, to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and the second nine months' hard labour.

AUDACIOUS THEFTS IN KATHIAWAR.—Rajkote appears to be almost as happy in its way as Bombay or Calcutta, for it is fast establishing a record for crime. On Saturday night, two thefts occurred, one of which was cleverly discovered by the Agency Police. The first happened at the house of Miss Carroll, who lives with Miss Spencer, the Lady Superintendent of the Barton Female Training College. At about 2-30 a.m. four men came to Miss Carroll's window and pulled out the bars, two of them then being able to enter the room, while two remained outside. A dog barked and awoke Miss Carroll, with the result that she called out that there were thieves in the house, and the men ran away without being able to take away any property except a bundle of clothes which they dropped on the road. Information having reached the Chief Constable of the Agency Police he at once went to the house and proceeded to track the footprints of the burglars, and was successful, for less than two hours after a man was arrested. In the other case, a Sikh, named Bassant Singh, was walking down the road, at 4-45 a.m., when a police constable who was on duty called out, "Who comes there?" Bassant Singh advanced, and instead of giving his name informed the policeman that he had no business to challenge anybody after four o'clock in the morning, which remark proved his fate, for the policeman, recognising him, promptly arrested him. Bassant Singh was taken to the Chief Constable of the Agency Police, and was searched. On his person was found the proceeds of a previous theft from the house of a Rajpoot, named Devji, which he had stolen, on Friday night, and it was then discovered from the confession of his accomplice that Bassant Singh had been one of the gang who entered Miss Carroll's room.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE following is the programme of cricket matches for 1893 :—

June 10, Scratch Match, XI vs XXII, I G Ground.
„ 17, Municipality C C, I G Ground.
„ 18, Bohra C C, I G Ground.
„ 24, Y M C A C C, I G Ground.
July 1, B B and C I C C, I G Ground.
„ 2, Crescent C C, I G Ground.
„ 9, Parsee Gymkhana, P G Ground.
„ 15, Customs Athletic C C, I G Ground.
„ 29, Bombay Gymkhana, B G Ground.
Aug. 5, Military Medical C C, I G Ground.
„ 6, Return, Crescent C C, I G Ground.
„ 12, Royal Indian Marine C C, I G Ground.
„ 13, Return, Bohra C C, I G Ground.
„ 19, Army and Navy C C, I G Ground.
„ 20, Hindu Gymkhana, I G Ground.
Sept. 2, Bombay Gymkhana, Return, B G Ground.
„ 9, Return, Municipal C C, I G Ground.
„ 10, Return, Parsee Gymkhana I G Ground.
„ 16, Return, Y M C A, Y M C A, Ground.
„ 17, Return, Hindu Gymkhana, I G Ground.
„ 23, Return, B B and C I C C, I G Ground.

AMONG the magazine articles for June likely to attract attention, are Mr. Toole's essay on "New Humorists and Non-Humorists" in "The National Review," where he maintains that while the old humour is with us still, there is with us also a new receptiveness of which what he calls the success (!) of Ibsen and of Mr. Wilde is a symptom ; and the views on Crime and Punishment of Sir Henry Hawkins, Mr. Hopwood, Q. C., and Mr. Poland, Q.C., set forth in "The New Review."

MASHAD has now been linked with the Russian system of telegraphs in Central Asia. The wire from Sarakhs to the sacred city was laid some time ago, and messages are now being freely sent. The language employed is French exclusively.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, when there were also present : Principal Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, G. W. Roughton, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. A. J. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Letter No. 5615, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, was read, requesting sanction to the acceptance, if the Committee saw no objection, of the offer of Rs. 750 from Mr. Manassukharama S. Tripathi, for the purchase of the dais and the platform of the Council Hall.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas pointed out that the original cost of the dais was Rs. 2,500. He considered they ought to receive half the money for it.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought the question of the furnishing of the Council Hall might be reconsidered, and it was therefore desirable that they should not be too hasty in disposing of the furniture.

The Chairman said the question of furnishing had been disposed of.

Mr. Shroff thought Native Princes might be apprised of the fact that the dais was in the market.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram considered it might suit the tastes of a Chief Justice.

Dr. Viegas moved that the offer be refused.

Mr. Shroff seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought if they were going to dispose of the furniture they had better sell it all at once.

Dr. Bhalchandra suggested that Dr. Viegas should add to his motion that the Standing Committee would accept Rs. 1,500 for the dais.

Mr. Kabrajee reminded the Committee that the furniture had only been removed from the hall as a temporary measure, and he objected to it being sold.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram said they could sell anything subject to the sanction of the Corporation.

The Chairman read a section of the Municipal Act, which gave power to the Commissioner with the sanction of the Standing Committee to sell movable property to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Dr. Viegas then altered his motion as follows: "That the offer be declined as the price offered is inadequate."

Dr. Bhalchandra said the alteration met the suggestion he had made.

Mr. Kabrajeee then moved the original proposition as an amendment.

Mr. Roughton seconded the amendment, which was negatived, and Dr. Viegas' motion was carried.

"ALL THROUGH THE JUBILEE."

Letter No. 5508, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, was read reporting that, on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, H. E. the Governor passed in procession through the Elphinstone Gardens to the Town Hall, and, in order to lay the route open, the massive iron pillars, lamp-posts, and gates, on the east and west sides of the gardens were removed. Stating that the gates have been seriously damaged, and cannot be repaired, and replaced except at considerable expense. Forwarding for the consideration of the Committee an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,402, plus Rs. 150 for lamps, prepared by the Executive Engineer.

In the course of his letter, the Commissioner stated that there was nothing on the records to show by whom or at whose orders the gates were removed. Presumably, the Commissioner added verbal orders were given by the then Commissioner to the Executive Engineer or one of his subordinates.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that there had been gross neglect on the part of the Executive in allowing the gates to lie and rot for nearly seven years. It might reasonably be expected with such a large staff as they employed that their attention would have been drawn to the gates, which had been lying for such a long time in one of their own chowkies, where they would constantly come under the notice of their officers. He could not for the life of him understand why they should have remained there without anyone saying a word about them

Mr. Kabrajee moved that the expenditure should be sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Carroll suggested that the matter be postponed for a week until they made enquiries as the missing parts of the gates might be supplied from England at a cheaper rate.

Dr. Viegas asked Mr. Carroll to add to his suggestion that the Commissioner should be asked to inform the Committee whether an inferior kind of gate could not be put up.

Mr. Carroll declined to accept the rider, and the motion for postponement was adopted.

GULLY FLUSHING.

The Committee considered letter No. 5607, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Committee's Resolution No. 7743, dated 26th October, 1892, regarding the proposal for the purchase of a steam-engine for flushing gullies.

The following are extracts from the Commissioner's letter :—With reference to the question of the provision of automatic flushers at the head of gullies the only objection to it is that it would cause a very large consumption of water, certainly more than 2,000,000 gallons a day in the sewers districts alone. The Water Engineer would, but for this objection, prefer automatic gully flushers to flushing by hose, because in the former case the water can be taken gradually. It is for the Corporation to consider which expedient it is preferable to adopt, or whether both together are advisable. Automatic flushers in the sewered districts alone will consume more than 2,000,000 gallons of water a day, and it is probably not absolutely necessary that every gully should be flushed every day. On the other hand, the engine will not flush more than thirty gullies a day, and will, of course, choose the worst gullies in the worst districts. It is idle to expect that all the gullies in the sewered districts of the city can be properly flushed by one engine, and it would take two hundred days to get round them at the rate of thirty a day. I am inclined to think both systems should be combined that a certain number of automatic flusher should be erected in selected districts, and that the engine which the Health Officer requested should be furnished to him for use at discretion to quarters which from time to time require it, and which are not served by automatic flushers. The latter will only cost Rs. 90 each, and the Corporation might sanction a sum of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash balance for the purchase of a small number.

It was resolved that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of one of Merryweather's small "Valiant" steam pumping engines, and Rs. 243 the estimated monthly charge for working and maintaining the engine, and that also Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of eleven automatic flushers to be erected in certain districts for the purpose of flushing gullies and sewers.

ROAD TINKERING.

Mr. Roughton in accordance with notice of motion asked for the following information :—

1.—To what cause the constant failures of the sea-face of the Walkeshwar Road at the foot of the Malabar Hill are due ? 2.—What is the expense that has been incurred in each of the last five years, respectively, in repairing such sea-face at the spot before mentioned ? 3.—Would the probabilities of any further damage being incurred be removed or lessened by taking up the necessary land to carry the road further inland ? 4.—If so, what would be the probable cost of so doing. He said it was evident to any one who was in the habit of coming from Malabar Hill to the Fort, that something should be done with the piece of road which extended for about six hundred yards from the well-known tree at the bottom of the Hill. Almost every year, some portion of the road gave way, and the cost of repairing it must have been something very considerable. If at first it had been properly taken in hand the cost would have been much less than the amount of the tinkering repairs. The road was blocked for a considerable part of last busy season and cleared at the end of May last. Immediately the rain set in and another piece of the road, according to established precedent, had given way, and other parts showed signs of collapse. He thought the time had come when the road should not be tinkered with any longer. It was purely a financial question, and if the road could be properly done, and a good job made of it, it would in the end prove a great economy.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in seconding the motion, suggested that it would be well also to consider whether a good foundation could be found for the road nearer the sea as well as by going more inland.

Mr. Carroll supported the motion, and observed that the manner in which the road had broken down year after year proved that it had been tinkered with, and that the work done to it was insufficient. He favoured taking the road more inland as that would also improve the line of the road.

Mr. Oxenham having supported and advocated the building of a substantial sea-wall Mr. Roughton's motion was unanimously adopted.

DEFECTIVE STORM WATER DRAINS.

Mr. Grattan Geary drew the attention of the Commissioner to the condition of storm water drains on Malabar Hill and in the Fort. He considered the drains were too small in size and unable to cope with a heavy downpour of rain. Recently he noticed the drains in the Fort near the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and they appeared to him to be quite inadequate to carry away the water and for as much as two hours after the cessation of the rain the water had not cleared away, and was coming up the drain like a fountain, showing that it was choked. Something of the same kind took place at Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, where the size of the drain appeared to be inadequate to carry off the water. He thought in future it would be well to consider the proportion of drains intended to be laid in other places.

The Commissioner explained that the storm water drain on Walkeshwar Road was still under construction, and that would account for the fact that the water had not been properly carried off.

Mr. Carroll was also of the opinion that the Walkeshwar Road drain was rather small.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Khan Bahadoor HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, 4th Judge.)

IS A PROVIDENT FUND LIABLE TO BE ATTACHED AFTER DEATH ?

KARA MEGHA AND OTHERS VS. ASSUMA, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

MR. EDALJI KAWASJI MUSSANI, Vakeel, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the garnishee, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while the defendants appeared in person.

In this suit the plaintiffs, who are Marwarrie shroffs, sued the defendants, who are described in the summons as the heirs and legal representatives of one Yenkutti Luximon, deceased, to recover from them, in their representative capacity, the amount of principal and interest due on a promissory note executed by the deceased for monies lent and advanced. The deceased Yenkutti was in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at the time of his death, which took place some time in February last, and as a Railway servant he was entitled to about Rs. 400 as his share of the Railway Provident Fund. As the plaintiffs were apprehended that the relatives of the deceased would speedily recover the money from the Railway Company and do way with it they applied for and obtained from the Court an attachment before judgment against this money by a prohibitory order, calling upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company not to part with the money until further order of the Court. Subsequently the case came on for hearing, and a decree for the amount claimed was passed in favour of the plaintiffs and against the defendants, and the attachment before judgment was confirmed. The plaintiffs afterwards got the usual garnishee notice issued and served upon the Railway Company calling upon them to show cause why the amount of the decree should not be paid by them into court out of the Provident Fund monies, to which the deceased was entitled. As the matter was one of considerable importance to the Railway Company, and also to their servants, the argument of the notice was postponed to enable the solicitors for the Railway Company to engage counsel for the argument of the notice. Last week the rule came on for argument, when Mr. Russell appeared on behalf of the Company, and in the course of his argument asked his Honour that in the event of the Court deciding the rule against his clients he Mr. Russell would ask the Court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court, as the matter was one of very great importance to the Railway employes. Mr. Russell further said that should the High Court give its opinion against his clients, then the Railway Company will apply to the Legislature to pass a short Act for that purpose.

His Honour, agreeing with Mr. Russell, said the matter was very important, and reserved his decision until to-day. His Honour in delivering judgment on the rule said :—The question in these executive proceedings is whether a sum of money standing to the credit of a deceased employe of the B. B. & C. I. R. Company in the Provident Fund of the Company is attachable and saleable in execution of a decree against his legal representatives. It has been argued by Mr. Russell on behalf of the Company that the deceased's share in the fund was not altogether his property ; that a portion of it consisted of gratuities made by the Company ; that the management of the fund was entirely in the Company's hands ; that it is in the nature of a charity fund ; that it was a trust created for the benefit of the widow of the deceased to which he and the Company contributed sums of money from time to time in certain proportions ; that this money never come into the debtor's hands, but was deducted from his pay ; and that consequently it is not a proper subject of attachment. Briefly stated the contention amounted to this : The share or interest of each member was not properly belonging to him or over which he had a disposing power exerciseable for his own benefit within the meaning of Section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code. Even if the matter were "res integra" I should hold that there was no legal prohibition to the debtor assigning or conveying his interest in the said fund—Section 6 of Act 4 of 1882, and see Rado vs. Krisna, I. L. R. 14, Cal. 241 ; 2 Bengal L. R. 109. The scheme of the fund is contained in Exhibit A. It is substantially the same as the one that was discussed in the case of Shrewsbury, I. L. R. 10, Bombay 313. The only point in which that case is distinguishable is against the Company. There the insolvent was, at the time of his insolvency, in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and no part of the fund was then actually due or payable to him then. Here the employment has ended, and the money becomes payable at once and forms part of the assets of the deceased under the 11th rule. It is true the decision in Shrewsbury's case mainly turned on Section 7 of the Indian Insolvent Act. But the ground of the decision covers the present case, namely, the sums standing to the credit of the insolvent were part of his personal estate and therefore vested in the Official Assignee under Section 7. It is to be noticed that throughout the regulations relating to the fund the money is said to be "standing to or in the credit of the member." Even the dismissal of the servant does not work a forfeiture of his interest in the fund. In that event he becomes entitled under the 13th rule to receive back the amount of his subscriptions. The case of Bishen vs. Nadir, I.L.R., 15 Cal. 329 cited by the learned counsel is not an authority on the point. There the whole "corpus" of and estate in the hands of a trustee (the judgment debtor) was attached for a debt due by him. It was held that no part of the "corpus" of the estate was rendered liable to attachment merely because after the performance of the trust duties a margin of profit might remain in his hands for his own benefit. The Company do not deny having money belonging to the debtor. I disallow the objections and pass an order that the Company or the Secretary to the Provident and Mutual Association Fund, B. B. & C. I. Railway, do pay to the plaintiffs in this suit so much of the moneys in their or his hands belonging to the deceased Yenkutti Luximon as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount of the decree herein. Mr. Russell said that the matter was of considerable importance, and asked to submit a case for the opinion of the High Court. Having regard to Shrewsbury's case, which I consider to be authoritative decision on the point in controversy, I can't say I entertain any reasonable doubt on the subject. A reference, therefore, would be contrary to the principles of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The application must be refused.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 17th June, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ..	Rs. 1,66,078	Rs. 5,83,342	Rs. 11,789	Rs. 7,61,209
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	—	..	6,37,07

Increase .... Rs. 1,24,133.

THE Director-General of Railways gives us in his annual report some further particulars regarding petroleum in Assam. Only two concessions have, so far, been granted by Government, one to the Assam Railway and Trading Company, who are primarily interested in developing the new industry, and the other to the Assam Oil Syndicate. The latter have not extracted any oil from their wells yet, but the Railway Company have been fairly successful. At Makum, it is true, five out of six borings have been abandoned ; but at Digboi three out of four wells are being worked. The total quantity of crude oil yielded during the year ending on March 31st was over 32,000 gallons, and since then a real spouting well has been tapped. The oil is of excellent quality when refined, it having been proved on the spot in a small refinery erected at Digboi. The Company are determined to exploit this field without delay, and have ordered more machinery from England, so that operations may be carried on this year on a larger scale.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SESSIONS JUDGE AND A JURY DISAGREEING.

IMPERATRIX VS. MALOOBHAI HAMBHAI AND ANOTHER

Mr. G. McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury in the case, referred it for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, appeared for the complainant ; Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 13th Jan. last, Nathu Sangoi was seated in his house at Navia in company with his nephew Lalchand and Moti and Pitamber and Jasmat. While seated there engaged in certain writing work connected with a charitable subscrition list, the accused suddenly entered and on being challenged gave an insolent or offensive answer and at once discharged a gun at Nathu and quietly walked away leaving him a corpse. The defence was an alibi in the case of each or the accused.

The Sessions Judge in delivering the charge to the jury before whom the two accused were tried observed that the defence had this advantage that if they could persuade the jury to believe either of the alibis they must disbelieve the whole story of the prosecution because the prosecution had bound itself down to establish the offence charged against both the accused and if it could be shown that the witnesses for the prosecution had sworn falsely against one of the accused it would be hardly possible to believe them when swearing away the life of the other. It had been urged against the credibility of the prosecution that their witnesses were relations and servants of the deceased and therefore they were not speaking the truth. Unless and until the Sessions Judge said it could be shown that friends and servants had a personal interest in swearing falsely, he could find no good reason for doubting the evidence of relations and friends when a man was murdered at his own hearth it was hardly probable that evidence of any except friends and relations was procurable. Great stress had been laid on the fact that the murderers were not at once recognised and that they were not seen coming in through the wicket in the gate. Both circumstances, the sessions judge said, were easily explanable. The witnesses were in a circle of light and naturaly could not see into the darkness, and the murderers came up so suddenly that there was really no time to deal with them beyond asking them who they were. The prosecution contended that accused No. 1 had a motive for murdering Nathu and that accused No. 2 had a motive in joining him. There could be no doubt, the judge said. that Nathu was a man who went in fear of his life and that on one occasion, whether falsely or truly he had made a petition to the magistrate on that matter. It was also in evidence that Nathu kept Bharwads for the protection of his person. It had been urged that there were other persons even more mimical to Nathu than the present accused and that it was quite possible that some of them might have done the murder. Nothing had been shown why the friends and defendants of the deceased should have selected the present accused from among the enemies of the deceased against whom to level a false charge. Still less had it been shown why if some others were the murderers, the prosecution should prefer to pass over the true murderers, and bring a false charge against the present accused. Every probability in the judges opinion pointed to the conclusion that the prosecution had charged the murderers or the men whom they believed to be the real murderers. Great importance appeared to have been attached to the alteration of the word "haramker" in the report sent by Lalchand to the police, the defence having gone so far as to insinuate that the alteratian was made by the police. The Sessions Judge did not attach any importance to that report. It was clearly written at a moment of great mental excitement and by an imperfectly educated person. If the case was a concocted one, ordinary experience taught them that such a report would be perfect in every part and the names of the murderers would undoubetedly have been found in it. The case for the defence was in all respects a cut and dry one and was one of which nothing had been heard until it was unfolded in the Sessions Court. If the case for the defence had been a true one, it was difficult to understand why it was not produced in the lower court and the magistrate asked to examine the witnesses when the magistrate might have discharged the accused and so have saved them the shame and expense of being tried in that court. These facts all tended to cast suspicion on the defence.

The jury informed the sessions judge through their foreman that they did not agree. The court directed the jury to retire again for ten minutes. On return into conrt the jury stated that they were unanimously of opinion that the accused were not guilty.

The sessions judge said that looking to the fact that the jury after an absence of nearly one hour and a half, were not unanimous in their verdict, and also having regard to the clear nature of the evidence for the prosecution, he was of opinion that it was necessary for the ends of justice that the case should be submitted to the High Court. In his opinion the evidence for the prosecution was truthful and trustworthy and that for the defence was distinctly concient. He was of opinion that accused were both guilty of murder and should be convicted.

After the case had been argued at some length in the appelate Court, Mr. Justice Candy in delivering the Judgment of the Court said :—On a full consideration of the evidence and arguments we have come to the conclusion that the verdict of the jury was clearly wrong and that the Sessions Judge was right in his opinion that both the prisoners Mulubhai and Parbhetsing should be convicted of murder. The evidence as to the alleged alibi is of no value. Though the prisoners might be advised not to call their witnesses before the magistrate, it is strange that they did not disclose the nature of their defence before called, or to examine their witnesses in the Sessions Court, and it is still more strange, that when Mulubhai was arrested by the police at Bhariad on the early morning of the 15th January for the murder of Nathu on the night of 13th January the village officers of Bhariad gave on hint to the police that at the time in question Mulubhai had been engaged in business with them. The statement purporting to be signed by Mulibhai and dated 13th January may have been written earlier on that day, or it may have been written on 14th and antedated or it may have been forged beween 15th and 19th, It is impossible to place reliance on such evidence or on the testimony of the men who say that Mulubhai visited the temple on the evening of the 13th testimony which could be prepared at any time. With regard to Parbhatsing it is clear that search was made for him in Bhariad, Deoghava and surrounding villages. It is strange that no trace was found of him, if, as he now says he had openly gone to Waraka and then Chamardi, to call his father. The evidence now produced that he was at Deoghava and then at those villages is of such a nature that it would be most unsafe to rely on it in the face of the testimony that he was seen in Nawara on the night of 13th January. No reason is offered why Lalchand Moti Pitamber and Jasinal should falsely accuse Parbhatsing. He was not known to be on terms of enmity with Nathu. The medical evidence shows clearly that Nathu's body was riddled by slugs fired at close quarters. No other time and place of the murder are suggested by the defence other than those given by four men who say that they were with Nathu when he was klied. There is every reason for believing these four men when they say that they recognized the murderers who must have come close to the murdered man. There is no reason why they should conceal the true names of the murderers and give false ones. They would naturally be anxious to bring the true murderers to justice. If then it can be shown that they denounced Mulibhai and Parbhatsing from the first it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mulibhai and Parbhatsing were the murderers. The evidence of the Police Inspector, the Mukin and Sujat shows clearly that the prisoners were named from the first. The learned counsel for the defence placed much stress on the letter written by Lalchand to the Chief Constable within an hour of the murder in which no names were mentioned. In the Sessions Court it was argued that this letter must have been tampered with by the police. But this is clearly not the case. The Chief Constable who received the letter frankly stated that he obtained no information of the names till they reached Navara. If the police thought it worth while to fabricate evidence, the first thing they would have done, would be to insert the names in this letter or they would have destroyed it and told Lalchand to substitute another giving the names. The production of this letter in its present state shows the good faith of the police. So too with regard to Lalchands inserting "haramkhol" and changing that to haramkholor." It clearly could not have been a subsequent fraudulent alteration or he would have gone much further. His own explanation is quite credible. He must have been terribly upset by the murder which he had just witnessed, and he was afraid to give out the names in a letter like exhibit 15 till the police had gone to the village. Experince has shown us that this is a common occurence. We can come to no other conclusion then the names of the accused weregiven from the first, and we can find no possible reason why Lal: chand, Moti, Pitamber and Jas should not be believed when they say that they identified the two accused as the men who fired the guns which shot Nathu. Besides, there is the evidence of Bhanesing and Bhuta. Bhanesing was clearly in Navara He was taken by the police to Bhariad to identify the accused. He is a Rajput of another village. It is difficult to suppose that he has been suborned to swear away the lines of the accused. Bhuta's evidence was apparently found out on the evening of the 14th January. Possibly it may have been made up ; but we see no reason for thinking this probable. For these resons we must convict the prisoners. Mulabai Hanubhai and Parbhatsing Vagabhai of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentence them to death.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a month's postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses, to which, it was remarked, the insolvent had consented.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, consented to the postponement, applying for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

His lordship granted a month's postponement, the insolvent being allowed leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE HASSAMUL BULDEVDAS AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, moved for an order for the release of the first insolvent from jail, where he had been confined for the last three months-and-a-half for contempt of the court's order, remarking that he had now purged his contempt.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that no notice of it had been served upon his client.

Mr. Lang said the fact was that notice had already been served upon the opposing creditor.

Mr. Russell said his client had no opportunity to satisfy himself whether the schedule was a proper one.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent had prepared the schedule the best way he could, as he had no account-books with him.

The judge remarked that the schedule gave no details in the general balance-sheet.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent had given the names of his creditors. He was still in jail, and it was impossible for him to prepare a correct schedule in the absence of his books of account. He had done his best under the circumstances, and his confinement in jail was a sufficient purging of his contempt of court.

The Judge : The insolvent appears to have amended his schedule.

Mr. Lang said the schedule was amended last month, and the opposing creditor had ample time to look into the schedule.

Mr. Russell contended that the insolvent had done nothing to purge his contempt. His client having been at Colombo had had no opportunity to come down to Bombay, and satisfy himself whether the schedule was a proper one.

Mr. Lang said that notice was sent to the opposing creditor on Saturday last, and he has had ample time.

Mr. Russell said he would have no objection to the insolvent's release from jail if he gave to the Official Assignee two sufficient sureties for his appearance.

Mr. Lang undertook to produce the insolvent when required.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the insolvent to be released from bail and to attend the office of the Official Assignee every day to make up his accounts.

RE CHHOTALAL GULABRAM.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., opposing creditors, applied for an order to the insolvent to prosecute his petition, remarking that although he was directed to serve notices to the creditors before the 14th inst., he had done nothing in the matter.

His lordship accordingly ordered the insolvent to proceed forthwith with the hearing of the petition, otherwise he was to be committed for contempt of court.

RE TRIBHOWANDAS JAIKISSONDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. No objection was raised ; and the rule was made absolute.

RE RUNSORD AMOOLAK AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show couse why his client should not be allowed to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the petition having been dismissed, the insolvent could not apply for a rule such as the one asked for. Te learned counsel, in answer to the Court, said the petition was dismissed on the merits.

Mr. Vicajee said the petition was dismissed for non-production of the account-books, which were then with the other partners.

Mr. Manker said that was absolutely untrue.

His lordship said the insolvents seemed to have obtained possession of the books now.

Mr. Manker asked for the costs of the former opposition, saying no new matter would be introduced, and that his client would needlessly be put again to the expense of opposing the petition.

His lordship granted the application, reserving the question of cost till the final disposal of the matter.

RE FRANK JOHN MAIDMENT.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE MULCHAND DOOLABDAS.

Lord Colin Campbell, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order for four months.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground, that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account with the Official Assignee.

After some discussion, the application was granted.

RE SULLEMAN HASSAN.

Mr. Russell, for a creditor, appeared to support a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for the contempt of court.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent to show cause against the rule, urged that his client was ill at the time referred to by the learned counsel ; and that no further steps were taken by the other side. Thinking the creditors had abandoned his opposition, the insolvent went to his native country beyond the jurisdiction of the court for the benefit of his health. He was now in Bombay, ready to proceed at once with his petition. The learned counsel asked for a fortnight's time for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. Russell applied for the costs of the rule.

Mr. Manker opposed the application.

His lordship, after some further discussion, discharged the rule, reserving the question of costs till the final disposal of the matter.

RE GORDANDAS VALLJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for a month's postponement of the hearing of the matter. The insolvent, who appeared in person consented to the postponement, which was accordingly granted.

RE KHATBEE MADHOWJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Russell appeared in support of a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the name of his client should not be inserted in the schedule as a creditor.

Mr. Manker, who showed cause against the rule, said that the name of the real creditor had been inserted in the schedule. The insolvent had nothing to do with the opposing creditor, who was not a creditor, but the learned counsel had no objection to the insertion of the name of Mr. Russell's client if the court desired it.

Mr. Russell asked for the costs of the application, which Mr. Manker opposed.

His lordship made the rule absolute, reserving the question of costs till the final disposal of the matter.

RE WILLIAMS ROLLINGS.

Lord Colin Campbell, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE HARIDAS GOKALDAS.

Mr. D. M. Colah, for a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with the hearing of his petition.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent to show cause against the rule, said his client was quite ready now to proceed to a hearing.

His lordship made the rule absolute, fixing the hearing of the petition two months hence.

RE ISMAIL ADUT.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

Mr. Manker opposed the application on the ground that the books of accounts were not lodged with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Kapadia said that the books had been attached by the Court of Muscat.

His lordship, after some further discussion, granted the application.

RE NAROTUMDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an adjournment of the hearing for two months, which was granted.

RE ABBA HAJEE IBRAHIM.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, his lordship granted a month's adjournment of the hearing.

RE MADHAVJEE LALLJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to file his schedule.

RE RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BATLIBHOY.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months on the ground that the insolvency was a very heavy one, and the books of account had not yet been made up.

RE LADHA PETRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted an extension of the interim order for two months with leave to serve noticer.

RE JIJIBHOY MAYASHUNKER META.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. The application was opposed by Messrs. Spinner and Co. and Fischer and Co. His lordship adjourned the hearing for a week to enable the insolvent to answer the affidavits made by the oppcsing creditors.

RE MOOMANBHOY GANGJEE.

This insolvent who was represented by Mr. Manker, was granted an extension of his interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE ISMAIL MAHOMED MIRZA.

Mr. Manker applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition, remarking that the insolvent had done absolutely nothing: The petition was dismissed accordingly.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges :—Ismail Ebjee Chowdry ; Jadbavjee Vasta Thacker ; John Alfred Brown, Pandarinath Succaram ; Vithal Dhurmajee Kamble ; Cassumkhan Fakirkhan ; and Annie Hemmingay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD ROBERTS.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar* :—The policy of Lord Roberts has not met with unqualified approval from the intelligent classes of the native community of India. The ex-Commander-in-Chief in India is acknowledged by them as an uncommonly able general with a high military reputation. His warm sympathy for the welfare of the Indian army, and the zeal with which he always endeavoured to improve its morale, deserve hearty acknowledgments. But his military training and instincts have launched the country into enormous expenditure from which he would have shrunk, had he been endowed with a sound economic conscience. It would certainly be presumptuous to say that all the money has been thrown away. Having committed themselves to the trans-Indus policy, it was incumbent on Government to fortify the extended frontier, and Lord Roberts deserves well of the country for adding to the protective strength of the country. But in the opinion of some competent authorities, it is not only that the expenditure has been far beyond the capacity of India to bear, but that it is out of proportion to the degree of actual protection they will give.

THE SIMULTANEOUS C.S. EXAMINATION.

The *Subodha Patrika* states:—The conservative party of British politics is evidently frightened at the success of Mr. Paul's motion in the House of Commons relating to the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India for the posts in the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in that house, and Lord Cross in the House of Lords, have questioned the ministry on the subject, and Mr. Gladstone and Lord Kimberley have both given replies, the tenor of which is that nothing will be done until full opportunity is given to the Government of India to express its opinion on the subject, and that the said Government is at liberty to express its opinion unreservedly without minding the resolution passed by the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury, who does not bear much love for "the coloured millions of India," is reported to have observed in the House of Lords that he felt relieved to hear that the ministry were not going to let the extreme section of the Radical party have its own way. It thus seems that though Mr. Paul's motion has been adopted by the house, yet the way has not yet been rendered easy and many difficulties shall have to be faced before the words of that motion are given the force of law and carried into practice. In the meantime our countrymen should not be idle. The success of Mr. Paul's motion does not mean much, and a great deal has yet to be done to achieve the end it has in view. The agitation must be kept up. We observe with pleasure that the British Indian Association of Calcutta and the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona have telegraphed thanks to Mr. Paul and his supporters for the useful service they have rendered to this country.

PROPOSED FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Dr. Weir suggests that some of these big tanks might also be put to yet another use. He wishes them to be converted into free public baths open to all classes. The mass of the poor do indeed, require a great deal of washing and cleaning, and any scheme by which they can purify themselves as well as improve their health deserves careful attention. But unless these tanks are provided with contrivances for letting out dirty water and admitting fresh water in its place, they would soon degenerate into sinks of filth and impurity which, so far from promoting health, would be detrimental to it. The conversion of these tanks into baths, with sufficient provision for pure water, would involve an amount of expenditure which, being required for a purely charitable purpose, is not likely to be sanctioned by the Corporation. Moreover we think that the baths would ultimately become the pleasure-resort of loafers and idlers, and we do not think the Municipality will ever support an institution that will encourage laziness and vice.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes : Now the most curious thing in the matter of the popular complaint is this. That the supply of water suddenly and mysteriously dwindles and becomes cruelly irregular just about the time that discussions take place in the Corporation or the Standing Committee or the Special Committee appointed by the former, touching the cost of the new mains ! ! ! How is it, inquistive people ask, that whenever the question of the outlay of 16 lakhs on these comes to be considered that there is heard throughout the town the cry for an insufficient and irregular supply ? It is not possible for us to answer the question. Perhaps, the water-works authorities may be best able to satisfy the inquisitive. All that we can say here is this. That it looks as if there were some relation between the two matters ! It was, we believe, in April last that the special committee, appointed some months ago by the Corporation to report on the project of the new steel-mains, sat for the last time to consider the question. But the majority were dead against the proposal on the ground that sufficient experience of the new Tansa mains should be acquired before entertaining the extravagant proposal of the water-works' engineer to saddle the city with another expense of 17 lakhs which may probably swell, when the mains were completed, to 25 ! We are prepared to stand corrected, if we are wrong. But at present, we are inclined to share the strong popular suspicion regarding the disapproval the outlay on the steel-mains having largely to do with she isufficiency complained of. If this suspicion is well-founded, the inference becomes irresistible that the theory of want of adequate preassure is an inadequate theory to ccount for the smaller and fitful supply which was witnessed till almost the end of May ; can it be that is in the hands of the water-works department who arbitrarily regulate the pressure ? All these and many other points naturally arise and tend to add suspicion to suspiion regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply during October last and in April and May.

The *Gujerati* observes :—The clamour against the existing arrangements for supplying water to the city is gradually growing both in intensity and volume, and we are glad members of the Standing Committe have had their attention drawn to the matter. It is, however, to be regretted they have come to no practical conclusion. The question must be more fully considered and some decision arrived at on the subject for the guidance of the municipal executive. After spending more than two crores of rupees it would be a scandal if the people of Bombay were asked to rest content with the bare statement that the potable water is muddy because the filter beds are not in good condition. Fortunately this time the European portion of the population of this city is in the same predicament with the native inhabitants and it is very likely the municipal authorities will be more prompt in devising proper arrangements for the regular supply of pure drinkable water. We are reluctant to believe that the local municipality has not at its command sufficient talent, skill and ingenuity to enable it to put a stop to the perennial complaints which make the boasted *Urbs prima in Indis* look so ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbours. The Corporation has had in the past many tougher questions to handle but has always come off successfully from the ordeal and we feel sure if some of the experienced members put their heads together, they will be able to mend the present scandalous state of things.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes : In spite of the large sums of money which have been spent by our Municipality on its waterworks and although when last year the Tansa was opened, assurances were given that the new works would bring water to the door of every resident in Bombay, the cry in the city now is for water. Somehow or other the hopes held out have failed. What all this means it is difficult to say. That Bombay should cry for water after all this expenditure seems passing strange. The water of the Tulsi lake is pronounced to be "not potable" ; and yet at the last meeting of the Standing Committee some members appeared to trifle with the question by asking if the health of anybody in the city had been injured by the impure water which is now being provided to the citizens of Bombay. This is what we have come to in our *Urbs Prima in Indis* !

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Town Corporation on Friday, the Collector's rate of commission was fixed at Re. 1-4 per cent., a compromise between what he has hitherto drawn and the reduced rate recommended by the Re-organisation Committee.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

MONDAY'S advance of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver in London was lost yesterday, the metal returning to Saturday's quotation, of 38½d. per oz.; while 4 per cent. Rupee Securities receded ½ per cent., to £66 1-16. In New York, Silver was unchanged in value, at 83⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 83⅜ dollars; and the United States' Treasury bought 480,000 ounces yesterday, at 83·80 cents per oz. Consols declined ⅛ per cent. in London, to 99 1-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¾. The market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 2⅔d.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per oz.; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for June-August deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for October-November. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having been only 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 1-16 cents; but September Futures were 18 points lower, at 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and this season's figures to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	4,000	3,800	4,000
Three days' do.	13,000	12,900	9,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892......	4,901,000	6,976,900	6,826,000

Our local Cotton Market remains quiet, and only a very small business has been done again to-day, while prices are further Re. 1 per candy lower. The only purchases reported are 550 bales, consisting of 200 Cuddie Ginned at Rs. 207; 200 Bhagalkote; and 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 205, taken by exporters, the Mills having been quite out of the market.

WHEAT has been steadier in tone to-day, and a moderate business for export has transpired, instead of the small volume which has lately been passing. The price of *Pessy* has advanced half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote 91 per cent. at Rs. 4-6-6, and 85 per cent., at Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have become firm, and a large business has been done to-day by shippers, while both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced in value one anna per cwt., the following being this evening's quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to	Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-3-0 "	" 7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-13-0 "	" 6-15-0	"
" Red "	" 6-4-0 "	" 6-6-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	6,104	bales.
Wheat.....................................	19,927	cwts.
Linseed	7,010	"
Rapeseed	12,090	"
Poppyseed...............................	1,243	"
Castorseed	1,255	"
Rice	2,213	"

FREIGHTS are steady, with but little enquiry for tonnage from shippers; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16 for Demand for Bank remittance, a moderate amount only having been reported as taken thereat, for ready and forward delivery; and for three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 3-32d., but we heard of nothing offering, and late in the day a small amount was done, at 1s. 3 1-16d. Business both ways, however, as is often the case on Council allotment day, has been very limited; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·58¼ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone; but yesterday's final quotations for Fours have not been more than maintained, and we leave off again at 107 1-16 for Money and 106 15-16 for Account.

SHARES show no signs of greater activity, and the only change in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit Mill shares; an advance to the same extent in Maneckji Petit; an advance of Rs. 5 in New Berar Press; and of Rs. 20 in Delhi and Northern Flour; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental Life.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-16
Bar Silver	38¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta and Madras, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 21.

Mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived at Singapore, on the 21st inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Mauritius and Madagascer mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m., on Friday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	2	41 p.m.	...	24
Suez	21	2	40 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st June, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	3
" Kurrachee	2	58	...	6
" Madras	3	15	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending June 10, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,368	32,125	3,243	...	...	9,825
Goods	63,152	67,260	...	4,108	..	1,53,476
Other earnings	6,281	7,466	...	1,185	...	14,822
Weekly total.	1,04,801	1,06,851	..	2,050	...	..
Aggregate ..	26,31,845	28,29,968	...	...	..	1,78,123

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEROZARIO—June 8, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Gilbert DeRozario, Store-keeper, of a son.

DEATHS.

BELTON—June 16, at Lahore, Esric Joseph Gerard Watkin, the dearly beloved son of Joe and Mabel Belton, aged 2 years and 170 days.

LUSHINGTON—June 14, at Cocanada, Bertha Stewart, the dearly loved wife of Percy Mannners Lushington, Forest Department.

McGOWAN—June 9, at Fort Munro, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Claude, the dearly loved son of P S McGowan, Executive Engineer, P W D, aged 9½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

AT length we hear something definite about the deliberations of the Home Government and of the Government of India on the recommendations embodied by the Herschell Committee of Experts in their long-pondered report. It appears that Lord Lansdowne had not to wait until Tuesday to learn the contents of the Report. Whether by telegraph or otherwise his Excellency was sufficiently informed on the subject to be in a position to forward a reply to the Secretary of State. The reply was considered on Monday in a Cabinet Council and a decision arrived at, which has been telegraphed to the Viceroy. It is expected in London that his Excellency will assemble the Supreme Legislative Council forthwith. This information confirms the accuracy of our Simla correspondent's telegram which we published yesterday, stating that it was reported, though not yet officially confirmed, that the Viceroy will proceed immediately to Calcutta to meet the Legislative Council. The assembling of the Council of course will make it plain to all the world that the recommendations of the Committee are such that legislation will be necessary before they can be made operative. Every one will put his own construction on that fact, the importance of which no one can mistake. It may mean that the Mints will be closed to private coinage, or it may be that a heavy seignorage will be imposed, with a proportionate tax on silver imports. Silver bullion to the value of £400,000 will arrive in Bombay on Saturday. It is added in Reuter's telegrams that the intentions of the Government will be announced simultaneously in England and in India. From this statement the conclusion is pretty obvious that the intentions are now defined, and that there is no longer any necessity for an interchange of views or the discussion of details. The statement that the Cabinet Council after discussing the Viceroy's reply has telegraphed its decision to Simla is of itself conclusive on that point.

In replying on last Saturday evening to a question by Sir William Houldsworth respecting the procedure that would be necessary if the Indian Mints are to be closed, Mr. Russell is represented to have said that an Act of the Supreme Council would be required for the purpose, but that "pending this the Government could extend the period for certificates for the delivery of silver coin." This latter portion of the reply has been the subject of much speculation, for at present no "period" exists for certificates in this connection. It is not, therefore, easy to understand how a period which does not exist could by any possibility be "extended." It appears that there are silver certificates of two kinds: one that which is given when silver is sent by the Currency Office to the Mint to be coined for the State. No limit of time is specified, but the Mint authorities, as a rule, endeavour to supply coin within a limit of ten or fifteen days. Similarly, when silver is sent to the Mint by bankers or merchants, certificates or receipts for the amount are given; but no date or period is fixed for the delivery of the coin in return. Sometimes the interval is a fortnight, sometimes even a month, according to the pressure on the resources of the Mint. It may be taken almost as a matter of course that the supply of the Currency Office for the needs of the public service would take precedence of coinage for the private customer, who would have to take his turn. But that is in the nature of things, and it in no way depends on a period fixed by the certificate. Under these circumstances it is not easy to understand what is meant by "extending the period of certificates for the delivery of silver coin." The general impression is that the Under-Secretary of State has been misunderstood or misreported, and that he could not have made the statement attributed to him. It seems scarcely credible that Mr. Russell could have intended to inform Sir William Houldsworth that the Government would under the circumstances supposed extend indefinitely the period during which silver is kept in the Mints for coinage, in order to give time for the Supreme Council to pass an Act by authorising the closure of the Mints to private coinage. We have already pointed out that the passing of an Act of the Council could be accelerated by the suspension of the Standing Orders. There is a notable precedent for passing an Act, deemed emergent, in the short space of three hours. In this connection it may be noted that our Simla correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday states that it is rumoured that the Viceroy, and the Members of Council will proceed immediately to Calcutta to arrange for the closing of the Mints. The statement, of course, is not official; but it may be presumed that no time will be lost in taking measures to give effect to the decision arrived at by the Cabinet. If the decision necessitates the employment of the machinary of legislation it may be regarded as certain that in a matter of such importance the Supreme Council will assemble in Calcutta and not at Simla. It is, therefore, highly probable that the report prevalent at Simla is but a foreshadowing of the event, and that the Viceroy will forthwith leave Simla for Calcutta.

SOME of the facts mentioned in the Resolution of Government on the Report on the Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1892 deserve attention in connection with papers on "Crime and Punishment," contributed to the *New Review* by Sir Henry Hawkins and other English lawyers of authority. The number of prisoners received, including transfers, into the Jails of the Provinces, was 14,330, the number discharged about three hundred more than those received, and the number remaining in the prison, 4,553. The convicts imprisoned numbered 6,760, some seven hundred less than the previous year, though in some districts there was an increase; owing, in three of them, to the high prices of food and the consequent increase of petty thefts. A considerable decrease in the district of Narsinghpur was "the satisfactory result of the number of short time sentences passed by the magistracy of that district." Seventy-two per cent. of the convicts admitted to the jails were under sentence for terms not exceeding six months. There was, on the whole, a satisfactory decrease of sentences not exceeding three months. But the Chief Commissioner expresses his regret that the Magistrates of Sambalpur should in an unhealthy year have largely increased the number of such sentences. The Deputy Commissioner is directed to take steps to correct such an inconvenient practice in future. There was a considerable decrease in the number of juveniles admitted to the jails owing to the orders issued during the previous year directing that boys sentenced to confinement in a reformatory should not be treated as convicts and sent to jail, but be confined in the magistrate's lock-ups until they can be transferred direct to a reformatory. The boys in the Jubbulpore Reformatory are taught tent-making, carpentry, and smith's work; their behaviour is better, and they now understand that the reformatory is a school where they learned a trade which will enable them to earn their bread when they go out. Colonel Bryce Thomas, Inspector-General of Jails, expresses a hope that magistrates will be more particular in regard to the age of "juveniles" sent to reformatories; in one instance a "juvenile" was twenty-five years of age; he was of stunted growth, and looked younger than his years, but he was unmistakably a man, and not a boy.

So far we have an indication that a good deal depends on the discretion of the magistrate and the judge whether prisoners be sent to prison for long or for short periods; whether, in short, a severe or a lenient view be taken of given offences or classes of offences. As we shall presently see this is a subject of much concern to serious minds in England. But it is not only that magistrates may vary in their estimate of the culpability of a person convicted of an offence, and sentence him accordingly to a heavy or a light punishment. When the prisoner is locked up in jail there is a great disparity in the measure meted out to him by a severe disciplinarian, and that which would be his lot if he happened to come under the control of a superintendent of a milder type. Last year, the punishents of all kinds awarded to prisoners rose from 3,867 in the previous year to 5,276, and the ratio of punishments from 29·91 to 41·86. The ratio per cent. of punishments to the daily average of the prison population rose from 86·88 to 117·49. This was not due to any increase of insubordination or other offences amongst the prisoners. It was due "mainly to the harsh methods of discipline adhered to by the Superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail (one of the three Central Jails of the Provinces) notwithstanding the repeated warnings on the subject which were conveyed to him. This officer was at the close of the year transferred to another appointment," adds the Resolution of Government with severe brevity. The Inspector-General's Report gives some details in regard to the system of excessive punishments pursued in the Nagpur Central Jail. Having shown that the total number of punishments rose from 754 in 1890 to 1,372 in 1891, and to 3,069 in 1892, Colonel Bryce Thomas states in 1891, when the rise on punishments in the Nagpur Jail was not so great as in the past year, the Chief Commissioner commented in unmistakeable terms on the injudicious action of the Superintendent of the Jail with reference to the number and severity of his punishments, and the orders of the Chief Commissioner were very frequently reiterated to him. But with "a pertinacity worthy of a better cause" he adhered in spite of admonition and warning to his own notions of jail offences and punishments, and continued in apparent defiance of authority in the course of injudicious severity, to which exception had been publicly taken by his departmental superiors. Nearly two-thirds of the total punishments of the Provinces are accounted for by the Nagpur Jail alone. In nearly all the other Jails there was a diminution of punishments. In two Jails there was a temporary increase of punishments due to the appointment of a new Superintendent, but when he acquired more experience the punishments fell to the normal level. In the Nagpur Jail the officer in charge, "finding that the increase in corporal punishments in his jail had elicited disapproval, began a series of prosecutions for breaches of jail discipline." He also "commenced to resort somewhat freely to the punishment of 'penal diet with solitary confinement,'" which the Government of India had ordered should be confined to cases in which the offence was really serious. The Inspector-General drew the Superintendent's attention to these orders as soon as it was discovered that he was resorting to that mode of punishment. Penal diet with solitary confinement was also a class of punishment, which found favour with the Jail Superintendent, "Sunday being the day selected for its infliction, when no task, or work had to be executed by the prisoners." There was a marked decrease in corporal punishments in the other jails, discipline having in no way suffered, and the result being very satisfactory. Of the 175 cases of corporal punishment, 92, or over one-half, took place in the Nagpur Jail. It was evidently high time to remove the Superintendent and find him other employment. But the facts show in the clearest light that even under vigilant and strong control subordinates have it in their power to add incalculably to the amount of punishment which it is the intention of the State that prisoners should undergo.

If the punishment awarded by the Courts can be aggravated or lightened by the idiosyncrasy of the jailor, it is no less true that the sentence itself may vary from lenity to an almost brutal excess owing to the idiosyncrasies of the judges. This is at all events the opinion of so experienced a judge as Sir Henry Hawkins, who affirms in one of the papers to which we have referred that the inequality which attends the infliction of sentences by different Courts is one of the most serious topics of the hour. A cruel and violent injury inflicted on a woman or a child may be awarded a comparatively nominal punishment, while a trifling act of dishonesty is visited with extreme and merciless severity. One Court will punish a trifling theft into a few weeks' imprisonment, while another will inflict a term of penal servitude. A Council of the whole body of judges recommended that a Court should be established to renew the sentences passed for indictable offences by Judges, Recorders, Commissioners, and Quarter Sessions, but nothing has come of the recommendation. In India we have such a system, the High Courts exercising a vigilant control over the decision of cases in the subordinate Courts. But still a great deal necessarily is left to the discretion of the judge or magistrate who has heard the case, and a very great deal depends on his point of view and his temperament when the sentence comes to be delivered. Mr. Justice Hawkins affirms that as matters stand at present in England the apportionment of sentences practically depends on the idiosyncrasies of those whose duty it is to inflict them, on their views of the character and quality of a particular offence, and the proper weight to be attached to extenuating circumstances, and on the general theory of punishment which obtains in their minds. One judge in dealing with a small theft takes into consideration that there were two or three previous convictions for similar offences, and inflicts a long term of imprisonment. Another judge finding that the particular offences would be adequately punished by three months' imprisonment, only regards previous convictions as reasons for refusing to mitigate the sentence of three months. What an immense difference to the prisoner whether he be sentenced by the one judge or by the other! Yet the offence and the guilt are the same. Sir Henry attributes the difference to the fact that the one or the other judge takes an erroneous view of the principles upon which punishment ought to be awarded. What is necessary is that some general principles should be laid down for the guidance of Criminal Courts, and forced upon the attention of those who administer the Criminal Law. Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q. C., points out that when a judge or magistrate turns towards severity the tendency is to increase; the three years' penal servitude which at first seems severe, is soon regarded as insufficient, and a hardening process goes on until a great deal of injustice is inflicted, and much social mischief done. This was shown very remarkably in the case of a Recorder of Liverpool, under whom the criminal statistics grew in proportion to the efforts made to "stamp out crime" by merciless sentences. Under his successor, who adopted the opposite course, and sentenced with moderation, the number of second offences fell to 11 per cent., and a marked improvement was effected; over a series of three years Liverpool was never so free from crime. Mr. Poland, the eminent criminal lawyer, takes a similar view, and recommends for the consideration of those who pass sentences the dictum of Lord Coleridge that it is necessary in such matters to have regard to the spirit of the age, which is averse to harshness, and desires that punishment should be certain rather than severe.

IN Calcutta yesterday Government paper went up at a bound from 106·14 to 107½ owing to a belief in the bazaar that the closure of the Mints is evident.

YESTERDAY morning at Broach the extraordinary quantity of eight inches of rain fell in two hours. Four inches per hour well-nigh beats the record since the days of Noah. So far there has been no breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent writes on the 19th instant:—The monsoon has fairly set in. It has been raining here since Saturday incessantly with very slight breaks. All the nullahs are full, and there is no sign of a break. The station however is healthy. Heavy rain has fallen on both line of railways.

THE week just closed, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has been chiefly remarkable for the gradually improving rates of exchange, and for the better prices ruling for Government paper. The telegram received to-day stating that Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question put by Sir W. Houldsworth in the House of Commons last night, said an Act of Council in India would be required before the Indian mints could be closed, but pending this Government could extend the period for certificates for delivery of silver coin. This shows very clearly that the closing of the Indian mints is contemplated, and we think it is by far the best and most effectual remedy to apply. It will give the Government of India great power, and it is probable that it will materially reduce the production of silver, which is what is most wanted. We all know very well that an Act of Council will be necessary to amend the present Currency Act, but that we are also aware can be done very quickly when once the Government of India have made up their minds as to the best course to adopt. We believe that a great change is impending, and we thoroughly welcome it. A steadily depreciating rupee was good for no one, and the change to a state of matters where greater estability will be given to the gold value of our rupee, will be cheering and satisfactory to everyone, European and native. Under existing circumstances the tendency is to remit money to this country, and we shall before long have rates of interest at exceptionally low rates. Last week 78 lakhs of Council drafts and wire transfers were sold, and this week 60 lakhs were placed. Last week £400,000 of silver were shipped to Bombay, and this week £250,000 have been sent, and yet the Bank of Bombay rate of interest stands at 7 per cent. The sooner it is reduced to 4 or 5 per cent the better it will be, and the Bank of Bombay rates of interest will be more in keeping with the market rate than has been the case for some time back. Money in this market has got easier, and on Thursday last the Bank of Bengal reduced their rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent, and they will shortly have to further lower the rate. The rate has stood at 6 per cent since the 1st of June. First-class acceptances can be discounted as low as 4 per cent.

THE Sawbwa of Kyaington has abandoned his intention of visiting Europe this year. His health has not been good, and he is now on his way back to his State.

MR. FRYER, during his visit to Bassein, will inquire into the advisability of dividing the present districts of Bassein and Thongwa into three districts.

THE new Kashmir Post Office scheme will come into operation from 1st July. Every outlying district is to have a new properly managed post office, and the present ones are to be closed.

IT is understood that the vacuum-brakes indented for by the Madras Railway are on their way out to India, and arrangements have been made to fix them on to the company's rolling-stock as soon as they arrive.

NEWS received from the Northern Chin Hills shows that the best results have followed upon General Palmer's cold weather campaign. It is described by competent local authorities as "a magnificent war of retribution." It certainly exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Government, who had not anticipated such signal success in one season. The vigorous operations undertaken completely humbled the Chins, who for the first time have acknowledged themselves conquered. The Chiefs who showed the strongest hostility have been captured and sent off as prisoners for the time being to Rangoon. Hostages have been freely given, and some 1,700 guns surrendered, a number which will probably be raised to 2,000 before the close of the year. The original estimate was that only 300 or 400 guns would be given up. The troops engaged, some three thousand in all, may well feel satisfied that one of the most arduous little campaigns carried out on the borders of Upper Burma has borne such good fruit. Their losses by wounds and sickness were considerable.

A FIRE broke out on the 13th instant on Mandalay hill were the great image of Gautama stood. The whole building which sheltered the image was completely burnt down, and the image destroyed. The fire continued for two hours, and was put out by heavy rain.

THE Government of India are contemplating working the Ghandak coal-seams, nine miles to the north-east of Quetta; but it is first desired to prove the value of the coal for steam-producing purposes. Samples are being tried in the engines on the North-Western Railway; and if the experiment is a satisfactory one operations at Ghandak will be undertaken forthwith.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERSCHELL REPORT.

DECISION OF THE CABINET.

LONDON, June 21.

A special Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which Lord Lansdowne's reply respecting the Herschell Committee Report was discussed.

The decision of the Government in the matter was afterwards telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne, who, it is expected, will summon his Council immediately.

The intentions of the Government will be announced simultaneously in England and India.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The House of Commons in Committee is still engaged in discussing the fourth Clause of the Home Rule Bill. The amendments brought forward by the Opposition have been rejected, but the majorities of the Government are smaller.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

The deaths from cholera at Mecca since the 16th instant amount to eight hundred and thirty.

SIAM AND FRANCE.

Latest advices from Bankok state that the Siamese Government have expressed their regret at the massacre of the French officer, and his escort, and have promised to indemnify the families of victims.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 21.

The death is announced of General Sir Edwin Johnson.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATESHIP OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 21.

Nine or ten men have been already nominated for the Cantonment Magistrateship of Rangoon. Major Hay is likely to be appointed.

A CART-ROAD FROM SIMLA TO NARKANDA.

A proposal was made some time since for constructing a cart-road from Simla to Narkanda. The following is a brief report by the Executive Engineer, who was commissioned to examine the ground :—"The cost will be exceedingly large, probably not less than eight lakhs ; and even if the estimated cost were moderate the cart-road would in no way prove profitable. It would be intolerable to make a road from Sanjauli to connect with the Kalka-Simla Road. There are many reasons against it ; one being that the exports from Simla would be much less than the imports, and consequently the rates for carriages would be very heavy."

This opens a very important military question as a suggestion was made that a cantonment should be made at Narkanda for British troops. The country beyond Simla would be quite unfitted for any troops, and it is strongly recommended that the idea of having a cantonment there should be immediately abandoned.

THE CLOSURE OF MINTS.

There is no confirmation to be obtained from the Finance Department about the rumour to the effect that the Viceroy and Council were about to start for Calcutta to arrange for the closing of the Mints.

STOKE'S BOMBAY CODE.

A new edition of Stoke's Bombay Code is under preparation in the Legislative Department ; and it will probably be published by the end of the year.

THE CANTONMENT ACT.

A draft from the Quarter-Master General's Office concerning the Cantonment Act is now being considered by the Military Department.

THE VICEROY'S PROPOSED TRIP INTO THE INTERIOR.

Nothing has yet been settled about the Viceroy's proposed trip into the interior.

SURGEON-MAJOR RANKING.

Surgeon-Major Ranking, Calcutta, has joined the Pasteur Institute.

THE MYMENSINGH WATER-WORKS.

There is no foundation for the statement that the Viceroy will shortly open the Mymensingh Water-Works.

SPECIAL MUSKETRY CLASSES AT BOLARUM.

The Government of India have decided to continue, until further orders, holding special musketry classes every alternate year at Bolarum for officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent.

STAFF PAY OF INSTRUCTORS.

The Secretary of State has authorised the grant of staff pay at Rs. 300 per mensem to chief and junior instructors.

GRANT FOR CONSERVANCY ARRANGEMENTS.

The grant, given this year for the improvement of conservancy arrangements in the military stations, will be entirely devoted to hill cantonments. Arrangements at Darjeeling, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Landour, Kasauli, Cherat, Dagshai, Sabathu, Solon, Jutogh, and Murree will be improved as far as the grant will admit.

WATER-SUPPLY FOR MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

During the current year over three lakhs will be spent on each of the water-supply schemes for Rawal Pindi and Murree Cantonments, both of which will be nearly completed.

Work will also be commenced on the water-supply schemes for the Dum Dum, Delhi, Solon, Agra, and Bangalore Cantonments.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The Report of the Herschell Committee is being kept absolutely confidential in accordance with the arrangements entered into with the Secretary of State. No information on the subject is likely to be available for some time to come.

AGRA WATER-SUPPLY.

Contracts for water-works for the Agra Cantonments, estimated at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, have been entered into. The works are expected to be completed during the current year.

FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 21.

Colonel Stopford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, goes home on eight months' furlough from the 7th July.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SEONI, June 21.

On the 19th instant a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Dadoo Vishnathsing, Talukdar, was held in Seoni, Japara, at Mr. Singai Gopalsah's house, to thank Mr. Paul, member of Parliament and his supporters in the House of Commons as well as the members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for the Bill of holding simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in England and India, and a resolution congratulating Mr. C. Narainswamy, Pleader of Nagpur, on his being honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur by the Government of India, was unanimously passed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. G. W. Roughton has drawn attention to the road-way at the foot of Malabar Hill, near the big tree. He has known and paid attention to six hundred yards of it for fourteen years, and has now pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner that its dominating characteristic is that some part of it usually gives way in the rains. Mr. Roughton considers money would be saved if the Municipality left off tinkering with it and put in good foundations, or removed the road further inland.

Attention was drawn yesterday at the Standing Committee by Mr. Grattan Geary to the inadequacy of storm-water drains in the Fort and on Malabar Hill. This gentleman informed the Municipal Commissioner that he has seen water flooding the streets for two hours after a cessation of rain. He suggested that some attention should be paid in future to the size of the drains.

A native gentleman has offered Rs. 750 for the discarded dais and platform of the Bombay Council Chamber. It cost Rs. 2,500, and the Standing Committee want at least half its cost for it. Mr. Shroff thinks that the bargain ought to be impressed upon the Native Chiefs as such an opportunity may not occur again. Mr. Kabrajee was still in hopes of getting it back into the Council Chamber, but his hope was crushed by a majority of one.

For seven years the gates of Elphinstone Circle Gardens have rotted in a Municipal chowkie, and the fact was not discovered until yesterday. They were removed at the time of the Jubilee, but no one knows by whose orders. Dr. Viegas expected better things from the large Municipal Executive and was anxious to find out who did it. It will cost Rs. 2,552 to put the gates right gain. Dr. Viegas wanted to put up inferior gates, but his suggestion met with no encouragement.

The Judge of Saharanpur has fixed the issues in the cases brought by the Official Liquidator of the Himalaya Bank against the Directors of that Bank, to make them responsible for certain sums of money, which it is alleged to have been lost through their "misfeasance and breach of trust." Every person who was a Director at any time between 1885 and 1891 has been made a defendant. The claim comprises three distinct matters : dividends wrongfully paid out of capital, amounting to about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees ; the reserve fund, which it is alleged the Directors never kept, and which is put at about one lakh and twenty thousand rupees ; and lastly a claim for six lakhs, which represents the amount lent by the Manager on no security, and is irrecoverable. The plea with regard to this item is that had the Directors not neglected their duties these loans could not have been made by the Manager. The taking of evidence and final argument will come off at the end of July.

A case of some interest has just been decided in the Punjab Chief Court. One Fazal Ali, of Askharkot in Swat, confessedly killed a fellow villager, having first decoyed his victim some miles beyond British territory, in the belief that he could thus commit the murder with impunity. The Political Officers, before whom he was afterwards brought at Peshawar, seemed to be of the same opinion, and the man was discharged. Afterwards the murderer was prosecuted on a charge of kidnapping out of British India, and it was then discovered that the prisoner was a native Indian subject, having been born in Peshawar district. The Sessions Judge accordingly framed an additional charge, and sentenced him to death. The man appealed to the Chief Court, which, however, confirmed the sentence. The local Government have since the decision not only commuted the sentence to transportation for life, but under certain conditions have suspended the execution of the sentence altogether.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and his brothers, accompanied by some principal State officials, visited the Mission Hospital at Srinagar on the 9th June, and opened the new surgical ward, which has newly been built there. The ceremony was performed most successfully throughout.

The East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 10th June, were Rs. 10,48,680. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,79,397. Increase, Rs. 69,283. Miles open week ended 10th June, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 10th June, 1893, Rs. 651. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 608. Increase, Rs. 43. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 10th June, 1893, Rs. 2,39,83,528. From 1st January, 1892, to 11th June, 1892, Rs. 2,47,46,647. Decrease, Rs. 7,63,119.

The Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 10th June, were Rs. 5,665. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,158. Decrease, Rs. 493. Miles open week ended 10th June, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 10th June, 1893, Rs. 255. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 277. Decrease, Rs. 22. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 10th June, 1893, Rs. 1,46,736. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 11th June, 1892, Rs. 1,49,660. Earnings decrease, Rs. 2,924.

The D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 10th June, were Rs. 21,403. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 19,176. Increase, Rs. 2,227. Miles open week ended 10th June, 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2-5. Per mile open week ended 10th June 1893, Rs. 133. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 119. Increase, Rs. 14. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 10th June, 1893, Rs. 5,32,007. From 1st January, 1892, to 11th June, 1892, Rs. 4,96,223. Increase, Rs. 35,684.

Lieutenant H. E. Stockdale, 36th Field Battery, has been elected to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris in place of Captain Cox, on special duty with the Maharaja of Bhownagar.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 10th June was 212, against 196 and 199 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 32. There were no deaths from cholera against 15 and 13 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 90 and 19, respectively, against 66 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·7 per mille per annum, against 20·4, the mean of the last five years.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 3rd June, were Rs. 11,502-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 10,810-14-6. Increase Rs. 691-1-6. Receipts per mile for the week ended 3rd June, 1893, Rs. 225-8-6. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 211-15-8. Increase, Rs. 13-8-10. Receipts from 1st January to 3rd June, 1893, Rs. 2,61,359-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,64,156. Decrease Rs. 2,797.

The number of deaths from cholera in the Punjab ran up from 21 in the week ended the 6th ultimo to 82 in the week ended the 13th, chiefly owing to an outbreak in Montgomery, a district which is not usually supposed to be favourable to the disease, and where it is possible the cases may be traced to a special cause. The outbreak in the Gujranwala district also accounted for a large proportion of the deaths. The Simla district recorded five cases and Lahore city one. The healthiness of the province as a whole this season is strikingly shown by the fact that the total deaths from all causes numbered only nine thousand odd against sixteen thousand for the corresponding week of last year.

A tragic affair has been investigated by court-martial at Jullundur. Private Edward Butler, 1st Battalion, The Buffs, was charged with drunkenness whilst on guard, with striking Lance-Corporal Fraser with his fixed bayonet and with discharging his loaded rifle at that non-commissioned officer, at Lieutenant Roger Swetenham and at Private R. Thorne. The prisoner seems to have fired nine rounds, but fortunately to have hit no one. Butler was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and to be discharged with ignominy from the service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] firming the conviction, remitted two years [illegible] onment.

THE DEFACEMENT OF STAMPS.

The following representation has been made upon this subject by the Bombay Trades Association to the Director-General of the Post Offices of India, Calcutta :—

Sir,—With reference to your circular, dated 3rd ultimo, I am to say that the practice of cancelling stamps by the public has been for many years so universal that it is a grave question whether the enforcement of the discontinuance of the practice might not entail a far greater amount of loss and inconvenience to a considerable section of the public than its continuance would entail upon the Post Office. Senders of letters would suffer no inconvenience, for, as in the case of unpaid letters, the fine for non-compliance must be levied from the addressee. All trading firms receive large quantities of letters from the mofussil daily, and as it is they are generally mulcted in a few annas every day for letters, which are over the weight allowed for half-an-anna ; and incidentally it may be remarked that to increase the limit of half-anna postage to one tola appears to the trading public a much more needed reform than that now in question. Were a fine to be levied on the addresses on all letters having the stamps defaced, all firms receiving a number of letters daily would have to pay as many rupees daily for deficient or unpaid postage as they now pay annas, and to recover these petty items from correspondents would be impossible, and as the penalty would not fall on the senders it would be long before the practice could be stopped.

I am also to say that this Association can see no reason why it should be made illegal and penal to cancel the stamps *partially*, and they think the object in view would be sufficiently gained by issuing notifications from time to time warning the public against rendering the stamps *illegible*, and that at least one-half or two-thirds of the stamps should be left untouched.

I am to add that the Association cannot think that the occasional frauds in using postage stamps a second time, which might be avoided if the stamps were in no way defaced, would amount to more than a very small fraction indeed of the amount which the public would have to pay if letters with stamps defaced in the way that has obtained for so many years should be treated as unpaid letters, and short of doing this it is not easy to see how the object could be attained.—Yours, &c.,

W. J. FARROW, Secretary.

June 14.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a matter quite surprising that a principal Presidency (Bombay itself) should remain deaf to such an auspicious event forthcoming, which will be celebrated on the 6th of July next. I mean the marriage of the Duke of York one of the Royal family of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The principal leaders of the Presidency should, at once, set themselves in motion to present to the Royal family, on behalf of all the inhabitants, with such handsome remembrances, as will in themselves speak of the heart-ful wishes for the future Emperor of India. I would further suggest that the day of such a joyful event be observed as a public holiday throughout her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Dominions.—Yours, &c.,

HEAD CLERK.

THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Immediate steps should be taken to remedy this. This morning from the Roman Catholic Cathedral as far as the Pinjarapole the road was flooded to the depth of eighteen inches, and, as this is the season when Hindoos have to observe religious cermonies and constantly visit the temples in that vicinity, it is a great hardship for them to wade through the water with their women and children.—Yours, &c.,

June 20. D.

THE DINSHAW PONTOON AT ADEN.

A very interesting and novel ceremony was performed at Aden last week, in connection with the launching of a pontoon in the harbour. The enterprising firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw brothers, who have done so much to improve the harbour of Aden and to foster trade in almost all its ramifications, have recently brought out an iron pontoon or floating dock from England, and the ceremony of launching it took place on the evening of the 12th instant. It was constructed in England, and sent out to Aden, and took about four to five months to set it up again under the superintendence of a European engineer. To witness the ceremony a large number of invitations were issued both to Europeans as well as Natives, who readily responded to the call, and a numerous body of guests assembled on the pier. The Political Resident, General and Mrs. Jopp, Colonel Stace, First Assistant Political Agent, and other political, civil, military, and naval officers, commanders of vessels in Aden harbour, European and Native merchants, traders, &c., were present at the ceremony. The ceremonial function of launching and naming the pontoon was entrusted to Mrs. Jopp, who gracefully allowed the new pontoon to slide safely on to the waters, and named it the "Dinshaw Pontoon," in honour of the late father of the brothers, to whose enterprise Aden owes so much thriving trade, and who represent in their Consular capacity several Continental powers. As the little "machinery" glided by, there were deafening cheers from the throng, and the representatives of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw's house were cordially congratulated on this additional help placed at the disposal of the mercantile and shipping classes to enable them to career their vessel for cleaning, caulking, &c. The guests were then treated to light refreshments, and after a distribution of rose water, "pan-supari," flowers, &c., the party dispersed. The pontoon is capable of lifting vessels of only 500 tons burthen, and will chiefly be employed for the use of the owners' two steamers, which play on the Somali and Arabian Coasts. Hitherto these two steamers had to be sent to Bombay for the purpose of being repaired, and painted and surveyed every year according to the Government Port Regulations. These inconveniences will now be obviated by the use of the new pontoon in the Aden harbour. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, on the occasion of his recent visit to Europe, had given orders for the construction of a suitable pontoon, which has now been completed and employed for the purpose for which it was intended.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

At Sialkote, on Saturday the Judge remarked to counsel that light would be thrown on the case if the evidence of Raja Amar Singh, regarding the loss of the Rs. 10,000 hundi, and the evidence of Raja Ram Singh, regarding the alleged interview with Sikhs in the Palace were obtained, and he added that the Government Advocate had suggested a commission to Kashmir for their evidence. If both counsel for the accused and the Crown requested him, he would issue the commission at once. Accused's Counsel said he would give a reply on Monday. Pundit Bhag Ram, Chief Justice of Kashmir, examined, said :—I have been in the British Service since 1858. My services are lent to the State. Raja Ram Singh is the Military Member of Council. The Maharaja is President. Gholam Moya Din, who died of heart-disease, was the Police Member. I acted for him during short leave, and after he died Raja Amar Singh was President of the Council until the Viceroy's visit. Raja Ram Singh and Raja Amar Singh are the Maharaja's younger brothers. I tried about twelve persons for Sawal Singh's murder and convicted only two, Filaku and Bhotu. The former was sentenced to death, the latter to imprisonment for life. The sentences were confirmed by the council but the death sentence was vetoed by the British Resident. No Sikhs were accused at this trial. Long after some eight Sikhs were arrested in Jammu, as the Maharaja feared they might have come for mischief. Boota Singh, approver, was among them, but none of the accused now in Court were the eight men sent to Mr. Warburton for identification. Witness added that he heard from Gholam Moya Din about the Rs. 10,000 hundi, and made confidential inquiry at Jammu when the discharged hundi was given up by the bankers, and made over by him to the chief Judge, who sent it to Raja Amar Singh. It was now not forthcoming.

The competition of the poets appears to be for the Laureateship of the Paper Union. In the June number of "The National Review" Mr. Alfrrd Austin takes up a variation of the theme which Mr. Swinburne treated in one of last month's magazines.

> Dear is our own green Island
>   To every Irish heart ;
> But not less dear is England,
>   And never must they part.
> No ! never, never, never,
>   Shall you sever Harp from Crown
> From Antrim unto Kerry,
>   And from Mayo unto Down !
> For the Union, the Union,
>   Now wave the flag on high !
> We will battle for the Union,
>   For the Union will we die !

MILITARY NEWS.

General leave of absence in India, from the 1st July to the 14th of August, is granted to 2nd Lieutenant H. N. St. J. Maule, 70th Field Battery, R. A.

Lieutenant H. Waymouth, Military Accounts Department, has been appointed Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Poona, *vice* Captain H. Melish, appointed Presidency Paymaster.

The Government of India have declined to extend the grant of mileage and detention allowances to Veterinary Officers to all occasions on which they visit outstations on temporary duty.

All Captains of Royal Artillery, whether serving in the mounted or dismounted branches of the regiment, are required to pass in Cavalry and Infantry drill before being considered qualified for promotion.

Applications from Sikh non-commissioned officers for appointment of Drill Instructor to the Straits Settlement Police Force have been called for. The salary is 30 dollars a month, and the instructor will hold rank of Sergeant-Major.

Lieutenant J. R. Wyndham, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment until orders as to his disposal are received from Home.

The non-commissioned officers trained as "Specialists" will only receive the extra pay from the dates they may qualify and assume their special duties. The Government of India do not intend at present to increase the number of Master-Gunners.

Captain H. Melvill, Military Accounts Department, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Bombay, has been directed to proceed to Bombay, and take over the duties of Presidency Paymaster from Captain H. H. Prior, proceeding on one year's furlough to Europe.

It has been decided that when Master-Gunners are sent home for promotion to commissioned rank, acting allowances to their *locum tenens* should be governed by the principle laid down in Article 1037, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part 1, as Article 1044 is not applicable in such cases.

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, having resumed his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, on return from leave, Captains Geoghegan and Brunker revert to their respective appointments of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Station Staff Officer.

The War Services entered in the Indian Quarterly Army List will be accepted by the Home authorities as the guide for entry in the War Office Quarterly Army List, and the correctness of these War Services can only be ensured by officers scrutinising the Indian Army List every quarter, and bringing to notice any error or omission they may observe in their personal record.

The Government of India have at last passed orders on the new Garrison Artillery scheme for India, which will shortly appear in a India Army Circular. Company Sergeant-Majors of Garrison Companies will be glad to hear that they are to get the increase of pay from the 1st August 1891, the extra pay being converted at the rate of exchange in force during the years in which the same became due ; but the officers will only receive the new rates of Armament pay, with effect from the 1st April, 1893.

Discrepancies having been found to exist in the War Services of Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, as published in the Quarterly Indian Army List and the War Office Quarterly Army List, the Commander-in-Chief in India has been requested to issue instructions for all officers serving in India to examine the entries of their War Services in the Indian Army List, dated 1st January, 1893, and report whether they are correct, and, if not, in what particulars they are incorrect or deficient, in these cases their replies being forwarded to the War Office.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

After a break of a couple of hours yesterday morning the rain again continued to pour in the afternoon. The rainfall registered at Byculla yesterday was 3 inches and 77 cents.

On Tuesday the balcony of a dhurumsala, at Walkeshwar Road, gave away on account of the heavy rain. Fortunately no one was injured. On the night of the same day a shed belonging to Gunesh Ramji collapsed, damaging a brougham. The shed was situated at Girgaum Road, and was used as a stable. On the same day a portion of the wall on the second and third floors of a house, situated at Doorgadevi Street, gave way, but no one was injured. The tenants were ordered to vacate the whole building, which they at once did. Two trees in the compound of the Government House, at Parel, were up-rooted on the night of the same day by the gusts of the wind. The telephone wire of the Pydhownee station broke down at midnight on the same day, by the force of the wind.

The steamer Almora, which arrived on Tuesday evening from London, experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

There was rumour current in Bombay yesterday that the sailing-ship Lorriston was lost, but on inquiry it was found that the Port Officer and other authorities have received no such report from any source. Messrs. Graham and Company, the inward agents of the vessel, have also received no such report. The vessel left for Falmouth on the 15th instant. She had to delay her departure for two days owing to bad weather.

DAMAGE ON THE RAILWAYS.

On Tuesday, the traffic on the Ghauts, between Khandalla and Kurjat was delayed for two hours owing to a displacement of rock caused by the heavy rain.

Telegrams to hand at the B. B. and C. I. office, Bombay, report that the line has been breached in three places on the Mehsana-Patan section. The damage is not serious, and the engineers anticipate that the road will be repaired on the 23rd if the rain stops and the floods subside. In the meantime all traffic beyond Mehsana on this branch has been stopped. Reports of heavy rain at all stations between Bombay and Wadhwan have been received, and all the rivers are in a state of flood.

The Veraval and Rajkote branches of the Bhownugger Gondal Junagadh and Porbunder Railway have also been breached and through communication temporarily stopped.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 20.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	77·0
4 p.m.	77·6

A series of articles on Badghis and Penjdeh names which a few years ago were familiar enough, has appeared in the *Turkistan Gazette*. The author is Lieutenant Tarnovski, an officer unknown to fame. He deals at length with the various local tribes, but tells us little that is new on that subject. He, however, states that the strength of the Russian garrison in the Penjdeh district, at Takhta Bazaar, is only one sotnia of Cossacks ; while furthar south in the Kushk Valley are a sotnia, a company of rifles, and two mountain guns. Besides these troops there are Cossack outposts at six points on the frontier, including Ak Rabat, Chaman-i-Bed and Tash Kupri. The Afghans, on their part, have regular troops at Maruchak, Bala Murghab and Kala-i-Nau to the East, and at Kara-tepe, Chahil Dukhteran, Galran and at Kushk village. Their mounted *tasadars*, or irregulars, also hold six minor outposts. No movement, therefore, can be made by either party without it becoming at once known. The Afghans have prohibited the export of grain to territory held by the Russians, who have had to pay very high prices for their supplies. This leads to extensive smuggling, which is said to be successfully carried on in spite of the precautions taken by the Amir's officials.

"Why," asks a correspondent of a Lahore paper "should not ladies in Simla combine to reduce the 'calling' nuisance and save their friends many weary miles of hill-climbing, by agreeing to send down their 'not-at-home' boxes on those days on which they will not receive callers, to the Library or other selected central spots. Then calls a mere etiquette could be disposed of *en bloc*, while people would not waste time in toiling to the uttermost ends of the station to see others whom they wished to see, only to find them out." A diabolical practical joke is said to have been perpetrated at one of our hill-stations. Two ladies, both beautiful, both popular, and very near neighbours, but far from being the best of friends, put out their card boxes on the same day. A graceless subaltern going home soon after 2 p.m. mixed all the cards in the two boxes, and the catastrophe is hourly expected.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Muncherhaw D. Wadia appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a notice, calling upon him to show cause why a process should not be issued against him on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,664-6, said to have been handed over to him by Mr. Turner, to deliver the same to Morarji Jutha. Mr. Turner appeared in person to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Wadia.

At the outset the Magistrate remarked that he only proposed to issue a summons, and when the case would come on for hearing Mr. Davur would be able to put his arguments before the Court.

Mr. Davur : If your Worship will give me a patient hearing for ten minutes, I shall be able to show to your satisfaction that there is no need at all of issuing a summons. At any rate your Worship will have to examine the complainant before refusing a process. I am really sorry that this matter should be at all argued.

Mr. Turner : I have no regret whatever about any argument, which Mr. Davur may bring forward.

Mr. Davur : I have not suggested, nor do I suggest that there is anything, which Mr. Turner likes to hide, but certainly there is much, which Mr. Hemming would not like to see the light of day.

Mr. Cooper : If I issue a summons, you will have opportunities to say this when the case will come on before me.

Mr. Davur : I will ask your Worship to hear what I say, and I am sure that after I have finished your Worship will come to the conclusion that there is no necessity of issuing a summons.

Mr. Turner : I hope Mr. Davur will confine his remarks only to the charge.

Mr. Davur : Certainly ; I shall confine my remarks very strictly to the case. So far as Mr. Turner is concerned I have nothing to complain. The matter arose in October last. Morarji Jutha, to whom the cheque was to be handed over is a friend and partner in business of the accused, who took Morarji to Mr. Hemming. My client was previously a secretary and treasurer in the Imperial Flour Mill. He commanded a certain amount of influence amongst the merchants, and Mr. Hemming, when he dissolved partnership with Mr. Edgelow, induced Mr. Wadia to be his managing clerk. The cheque which is the subject-matter of this dispute came from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy. Mr. Hemming gave it to my client.

Mr. Turner : He did nothing of the kind. The cheque was handed over by me to the accused.

Mr. Davur, continuing his remarks, said, that at the time, Mr. Hemming was indebted to Mr. Wadia to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Wadia filed a suit against Mr. Hemming, obtained a short-date summons, and subsequently a decree was passed in Mr. Wadia's favour. If Mr. Wadia had embezzled any money, Mr. Hemming would have surely brought the matter to the notice of the judge. But when the decree was passed Mr. Hemming did not at all allude to any embezzlement being made. Mr. Hemming took Rs. 664 out of the amount of the cheque in question and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,000 was handed over by Mr. Wadia to Morarjee Jutha.

Mr. Turner : This is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Cooper : I am bound to hear Mr. Davur.

Mr. Turner : But all this has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Cooper : It seems to me that this has much to do with the case. I only put this question. Was this cheque paid to the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming ?

Mr. Turner replied that it was sent to the firm on Saturday, the 1st October. It was the Hindu holiday of "Dasera." The next day was Sunday, and the Banks were closed on both days. Wadia then told Mr. Turner "This will delay us for four days. Hand over the cheque to me in order that I might give it to Morarjee on this very day as he might be able to use it on the occasion of the Dasera holiday." Relying on the representation made by Wadia, Mr. Turner handed over the cheque to him on the 30th of September. Instead of giving the cheque to Morarjee, the accused handed it over to the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank on the 3rd of October. It was cashed by the Bank of Bombay, and the amount was credited to Wadia's account, in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This was the short and plain story. Mr. Hemming had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Mr. Turner observed that Mr. Wadia said that out of the sum of Rs. 1,664 he paid Rs. 1,000 to Morarji Jutha, and the balance of Rs.664 to Mr. Hemming. This was absolutely untrue. He paid no such sum as Rs. 1,000 to Morarji in October, but unfortunately for Wadia, he paid the sum of Rs. 1,000 to Morarji on the 15th of September, that was to say about a fortnight before he received the cheque in question. Under those circumstances the statement that Wadia paid Rs. 1,000 to Morarji was just as false as that he paid Rs. 664 to Mr. Hemming.

Mr. Cooper : You should allow Mr. Davur to make his statement.

Mr. Davur proceeded to say that certain correspondence passed between the firms of Messrs. Turner and Hemming and Mr. Bland in respect of the cheque in dispute. Mr. Bland represented Morarji and then Mr. Turner wrote to Mr. Bland that he believed that Rs. 1,000 were paid to Morarji. Mr. Turner did not bring the charge until Mr. Wadia was employed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham.

Mr. Turner replied that at the time he believed what Mr. Wadia said, but his suspicions were subsequently aroused, and he made enquiries which resulted in the institution of the present case.

The Magistrate, after some further argument, ordered a summons to be issued against the accused.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held last evening, at 6 p.m., in the School of Art, Esplanade, Mr. John Griffiths, Vice-President, presiding.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that Lord Colin Campbell, their honorary secretary, had supplied a few notes to him, which showed how they stood financially. The financial state of the Society was very satisfactory. The balance to the credit of the Society last year was Rs. 4,263-4-1 ; this year the accounts showed a balance of Rs. 4,669-0-1. There was a considerable falling off in the amount of gate-money. This year it was Rs. 1,619-4-0, while last year it was Rs. 2,121-6-0. Last year the largest amount was derived from eight-anna admissions, which were 2,445 ; this year the number fell to 936. On the other hand, they had 2,263 visitors on four-anna days as against 1,617 last year. The annual subscriptions had increased from Rs. 1,850 to Rs. 2,090. The total receipts, however, were Rs. 221 less than last year. A great saving had been effected in the item of lighting. Last year the cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,094-12-10 ; but this year it came to Rs. 358-3-2, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 736. There was a saving on the whole expenditure of this year as compared with the last year of Rs. 723. The chairman regretted that Mr. Uloth, their honorary treasurer, had resigned. They had, therefore, to elect another gentleman in his place. On the motion of Mr. Stevens, seconded by Mr. Forrest, the accounts were adopted.

The chairman then asked those present to proceed with the election of the managing committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji observed that before they proceeded with the election, it was necessary to pass a vote of thanks to the retiring committee for so successfully managing the affairs of the Society and for their admirable zeal in bringing the Society into so much popularity. He accordingly moved a proposition.

Mr. E. T. DeClosay seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The election of the managing committee was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were duly elected:—The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood (president), Mr. John Griffiths (vice-president), Lord Colin Campbell (honorary secretary), Mr. E. M. Slater (honorary treasurer), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parson, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, E. Wimbridge, H. M. Phipson, E. Greenwood, G. W. Terry, R. N. Mant, H. W. Uloth, James Jardine, E. B. Carroll, L. R. W. Forrest, and K. N. Kabraji.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Forrest, a vote of thanks was passed for the very admirable manner, in which Mr. Uloth, as the honorary treasurer, kept the accounts.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Stevens, seconded by Mr. Kabraji, that the best thanks of the Society were due to Lord Colin Campbell, the honorary-secretary, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the assistant honorary secretary, for the able manner in which the business of the Society was managed. A vote of thanks was also passed to Messrs. Greenwood and Mant for serving on the hanging committee.

The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

According to the latest orders issued from the War Office, no man is to be enlisted for the Line, who, being under 20 years of age, is less than 5 ft. 3½ inches in height. If over 20, he must be 5 ft. 3½ inches. If below 5 ft. 6 inches in height, he must be 32 inches round the chest ; if above that stature, 33 inches.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

The current number of the *New Review* has a character sketch of H. R. H. the Duke of York which is reproduced below :—

Those of the present generation whose memories are able to go back twenty years or more may remember how as young people they used to watch on a summer afternoon in the Park the Princess of Wales pass by in her victoria with the two little lads in white sailor suits, sitting *vis a vis* to their mother. Many also will recollect how on that February day, when the Prince of Wales went to St. Paul's to return thanks for his great escape from death and restoration to health, the same two little lads in their bright Highland costume attracted no small attention both in the church and in the procession through the streets of the city. Now "one has been taken and the other left," and he who still remains with us of the twain is close upon thirty years of age. During the time that has elapsed and passed over his head since those far-off days of his boyhood he has not been much seen or known in England by the public generally. He has been away from us upon the seas, and in the British lands beyond the seas, where he is, perhaps, almost better known than at home. Prince George of Wales entered the Navy as young as it is possible for any boy to do so, when he was barely twelve years old. He has steadily applied himself to his profession from that day to this, and the years have been full of work for him, and of the healthiest discipline, as well as of manifold education in the widest sense of the term, in all parts of the world. Most landsmen, perhaps still imagine the Naval Officer of the present day to resemble more or less the pictures of their predecessors, which they laugh over and enjoy in Marryat's novels ; or, when they contemplate the probability of our having another Sailor King, imagine he might possibly in mental characteristics and ways, resemble William IV., as portrayed, for instance, in the Greville *Memoirs*.

Traditions die hard ; but one thing is absolutely certain, the present generation of Naval Officers resemble their predecessors at the beginning of this century about as much as the battleships they go to sea in resemble in outward appearance those of our grandfathers' days. Service afloat, indeed, for men of British blood in whatever craft they set sail, will ever require and tend to develop the same general qualities of simple, hardy manliness and self-reliance, of alertness in eye and hand, of constant readiness to obey and turn at a moment's notice with cheerful vigour of mind and body to any one of a hundred different details to which on emergency they may be called for the welfare of their ship, while the habits of routine necessary for the proper accomplishment of his various drills and tasks will always generate in the man-of-wars-man a love of punctuality and orderliness ; and the mere fact that he is constrained to share a common life night and day for months and years together in closest contact with the same messmates and comrades will inevitably cause him, now as much as ever, to thoroughly appreciate tact, character, and kindliness, and will tend to evoke a feeling of genial good fellowship and brotherhood not incompatible with the good-natured giving and receiving of many a plain-spoken home-truth. But the careless rollicking fun, the rough manners, the boisterous bluster, the free and easy ways into which officers and men alike lapsed when ashore through their comparative ignorance of the wiles of the crafty, and so were rendered a ready prey for the designing ; the narrow-minded martinetship, the inability to sympathise with or understand any other matter except a strictly nautical one, or to converse in any but nautical phrases—all these picturesque accessories that were supposed to be only the natural and invariable concomitants of the ward-room and the lower-deck alike are gone, as irrevocably gone as the old three-deckers and frigates themselves, whether we lament over or rejoice at their departure. One great reason for their disappearance is that the naval officer and the seaman of to-day have to submit to a much more rigorous and a very different mental training than that which was sufficient for their progenitors. Over and above the sailor aptitudes which come instinctively to those who are called by nature to do business in great waters, to live continually with and on the sea, to watchfully forecast its shifting moods that they may avail to turn its apparent enmity to robust friendship, and by combating and curbing the restlessness of the winds and waves bring them to be the helpmeets of their wise resolve and purpose—over and above these essential qualifications a knowledge of the latest developments of science and of mechanics has nowadays to be added as of no less primary importance. A naval officer has not only to study but also be able to apply the laws that Govern the action of electricity, the dynamics of steam, of various explosives, projectiles, and resisting surfaces. Every man-of-war to-day is an agglomeration of elaborate mechanical applianses, skilfully, deftly, ingeniously combined. But if the whole is to effect its object, and be properly handled, the competent executive officer must thoroughly know the exact power and capability of each part and portion of the same ; for an ignorance of any one may jeopardise the action of all the rest. And what is true of the officer applies also to his subordinates. The boatswain, the gunner, the torpedoman, the armourer, the artificer, the carpenter, have now to qualify for all the grades and ratings of their several special crews by a strict and searching examination which tests their theoretical and practical knowledge of their duties, and so there results throughout the servicce an average keenness of intellect, soberness of judgment, vivacity of parts, and appreciation of persistent brain power that not only would have considerably astonished naval men of the last generation, but which also may fairly be said to be much beyond that evinced to-day by the ordinary landsmen of the same class in life. The mere "*x* chacer" is worthless (his worthlessness is even sooner demonstrated afloat than ashore), but the combination of the intelligent student and the hard, practical sailor-man results in the production of as fine a national type of virility in mind and limb as can well be conceived.

In proportion also as the faculties of a seaman's mind are developed by his work, so too does that mind seek its appropriate recreation and solace. Literature in some shape or form is far more than used to be the case the necessary companion of his leisure hours. The most cursory inspection of the books (novels, travels, history, or what not) that are read by the members of the ship's company in their messes or that are taken to sea by the officers in their private cabins, is sufficient to make evident the radical difference that has in this respect also come over the service during the last twenty years. It is far, indeed, from being a case where "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." With no less zest than of old do officers and men take part in such recreations as come within their reach when off duty or ashore. Hear a ship's company singing together on the forecastle of an evening when the day's work is over, and, if there be a fiddle or accordion in the capable hands of any of their number, watch them enjoying the nimble evolutions of rival competitors in the step-dance or hornpipe, see how no sooner has the ship come to an anhchor than the junior officers are as eager as ever to start away when off watch on fishing and shooting expeditions if the neighbourhood near the port be at all propitious for such proceedings ; and if not then how they turn no less readily to cricket or golfing as the case may be ; while others again find their pleasure in organising extemporary entertainments of private theatricals, or part singing, or in making more elaborate preparations for an afternoon dance, if any opportunity be afforded for it. These surely are no signs that either youth or manhood has been enervated or emasculated by the harder brain work they have had to undergo than fell to the lot of the old British tar of traditional story. It has been demonstrated again and again in all parts of the world quite recently and past all question that their real worth and prowess in action, their staying power, resourcefulness, and adventurous daring have not in any wise degenerated from that shown by their ancestors, spite of the enormous changes that have come over ships and men and the service generally. It is hoped that these remarks in connection with the *personnel* of the Navy may not seem wholly superfluous. For though all Englishmen are more or less proud of the Navy in a vague way, yet the majority live inland and away from the sea and have of necessity only rare opportunities (if any) of becoming directly acquainted with its component parts. And on the sea-board itself, except at Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Sheerness, little is known or perceived (beyond the glimpse of an occasional coast guardsman) of those upon whom it falls to man and hold England's chief line of defence, not only against foreign invasion, but also for the protection of her food supplies and commerce.

Among such surroundings as these, then, has Prince George of Wales, by his own choice and selection, passed the greater portion of his life hitherto. His experience also, has been more than usually varied. He has served on nearly every naval station, the East Indias, the Australian, the South African, and the South American, three times on the North American and West Indian, and as many more in the Mediterranean and in the Channel, and on board ships of pretty nearly every sort and kind. The messmates of his early gun-room days when he was a middy on board the Bacchante, the Inconstant, or the Canada, and those who were in class with him when afterwards he was passing through the college at Greenwich, or in the Excellent, testify to his geniality and popularity with officers and men. More than one story is current illustrative of his sense of humour and of his good nature, and it is believed that it was his diary that furnished the greater part of the naive and boyish remarks that were published in the two-volumed *Cruise of the Bacchante* in 1882. The strenuous diligence with which he has devoted himself to his studies, and the ability which he has displayed in mastering the subjects which he has had to tackle for the series of examinations which he has had to undergo, have been evinced by the manner in which he has acquitted himself, and by the places he has won in the class lists inasmuch as they are incontestably far above the average. You cannot play at being a sailor and get on in the service. With Prince George of Wales there has been no nonsense or half-hearted pretence in the matter. He has well earned each single step of his promotion. From the first day that he went to sea his position by birth has been, and ever is for the time that he is afloat, completely ignored. As midshipman, sub-lieutenant, lieutenant, or commander he has executed the duties that fell to his lot with simple zeal and straightforwardness.

He has thrice been in command of his own ship; and on each occasion has won unqualified meed of praise from his superior officers for the manner in which he he has handled her in difficult and trying positions, and for the discipline and effectiveness he has always maintained. The fact is, it has ever been abundantly clear and evident that his heart has been in his work, he has loved the Navy, and what he has done, he has done thoroughly well. When off duty he has ever participated freely and heartily in the open-air amusements of his brother officers, cricket, polo, or lawn tennis; he is well known as a keen sportsman and first-rate shot. He is said to be very fond of whist, and to play a good hand. He is never unmindful of the welfare of those committed to his charge. In Portsmouth, where it so happens that nearly every one of his ships has chanced to be commissioned, many an anecdote is told of the care he has shown for, and the help he has rendered to, the blue-jackets who have served under him.

Though he has lived hitherto in greatest measure in and for his profession, yet the horizon of his outlook upon the world has by no manner of means been narrow or restricted. He has visited every one of the British Colonies; he has met face to face and conversed with most of their leading statesmen. He has journeyed throughout the length and breadth of Canada more than once; he has been up-country in each of the five States of the Australian Continent. Japan and China he saw under peculiarly favourable auspices; so, too, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. When travelling in Syria, Egypt, and the East he enjoyed the advantage of being accompanied by those who had made a lifelong study of the history of the sites and peoples; and by the recorded testimony of more than one of these he exhibited an interest and intelligence regarding them beyond his years. His two months' stay at the Cape of Good Hope, and the time spent in the countries about the River Plate in South America, appear to have been equally well occupied. As for Europe and the countries round the Mediterranean, his lot from boyhood has been to visit his relatives in Denmark, Russia, Greece, and Germany; and it is only last month that he returned from Rome, where he represented her Majesty at the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy. By intercourse even of a passing kind with those who are making history, a young man who has his wits about him may learn much. By quiet observation of character, under ever-varying influences, he has the opportunity of laying up stores of invaluable experience. By reason of the training Prince George has undergone, as well as by natural inclination and disposition, his powers of observation and of memory are strong and well-disciplined. He not only hears and listens, but also reads and thinks for himself. Possessed naturally of business-like aptitudes, he is stated to display in the management of his affairs a steady concentration of effort and a quick appreciation of the question submitted to him in all its several bearings. Simple in his personal tastes, he has no tendency or temptation to extravagance; though he has ever shown himself to be warm-hearted, open-handed, and generous to others when the case demands it. He never forgets a friend, or the face and name of one with whom he has been brought into contact. His memory, like that of most of his family, is singularly receptive and retentive. It is related of him and his late brother in their youth that they were both very fond of the study of English history, and that more especially the dramatic incidents of the period covered by the Wars of the Roses appealed to their boyish imaginations. As the elder might in due course except as sovereign some day to become Duke of Lancaster, the younger determined that if ever he had to choose a dukedom it should be that of York. When the time came for the choice to be made last year, though many other titular combinations were suggested and pressed upon him, yet he steadfastly adhered to this. His subsequent adoption of the White Rose of Edward IV., as one of his favourite badges, is also interesting, as being illustrative of this persistency of purpose.

Of course we should all like to be able to form some estimate of the part which the Duke of York is likely to play in the future. For that we have nothing to guide us beyond what his career has been in the past. The masculine upbringing which he has enjoyed is in some respects an ideal one for the post he will in all human probability some day fill; and the fact is all the more impressive inasmuch as when he entered upon it neither he nor his parents contemplated that he would ultimately become heir to the Crown. In the majority of cases, when a man is thirty years of age his character is pretty well developed and is not likely to exhibit any startling aberrations from what it has been up to then. In all things Prince George is thoroughly English, in disposition, in temperament, and ways; an early riser and of active habits; punctual, methodical, rarely leaving a letter unanswered for a day, though naturally he has a very large correspondence; full of humane sensitiveness to the sufferings of others, and therefore likely ever to sympathise with, and respond to, the needs of the masses of his fellow-countrymen. If we may judge by the few speeches which he has yet made in public we may expect that as he gains self-confidence by opportunity and practice he will achieve no small success in that time. The direction in which his choice of causes that he will endeavour to advance will lie is pretty clearly shown by his selection of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as the occasion for his first appearance as chairman. Endowed with qualities that will excite the enthusiasm of the bulk of his fellow-subjects, his personal weakness at present would appear to be self-distrust and diffidence of his own powers at one moment, and at another a too rapid-generalisation which sometimes tends to ex-aggeration of statement; but both are probably only temporary and will be outgrown as his judgment becomes better balanced and more equable. For he ever shows himself ready to learn and welcomes nothing more than perfect sincerity and the candid expression of opinion from others, though this may chance to be contrary to his own. The chief danger (incidental to all in a similar position) is that he may be exposed to the plausible arts of scheming mediocrities on whose interested opinions he may too readily rely. But knowledge comes with time; and he has those about him whose older and maturer judgment may safely be trusted.

Any officer in the Navy on attaining to post-captain's rank, as the Duke of York has how done, would in the ordinary course of events expect to be left on half-pay for the nex two or three years, and not be called upon to go to sea or to commission a ship for that period of time. It would seem scarcely likely that the Duke will be an exception to this unwritten rule of the service. But any command that the Admiralty may entrust him with during the annual naval manœuvres will always afford him from time to time an opportunity of keeping in touch with the service without interfering with the discharge of the other duties which have now fallen to his lot as his father's heir; so that under any circumstances we may be well assured his name will always remain on the active list. During the meantime probably his own choice would be to pass as large a portion of each year as possible with his future wife in the bracing country air of Norfolk, in his own house within the park at Sandringham, which the Prince of Wales has allowed him to plan and furnish for himself. There, imbued as he is with an intense love of home and of domestic life, he will find plenty to occupy his spare moments and interests. One can never imagine him idle in mind or body, he will be always employed about something or other. Though he has no ambition of popular applause or pre-eminence, we may be certain that he will never shirk his social duties, or those due to the commonwealth at large, but wait content (as apportunity and means may offer) to serve to the best of his ability his day and generation.

REPORTS have reached Peshawar that Umra Khan of Jhandoul who last year seemed likely to be driven from Bajour by the Amir's troops operating against Asmar, has quite recovered his local prestige. He has been very successful of late in dealing with his enemies among the tribesmen west of Swat, and he is contemplating one of his periodical raids into Kafiristan. He holds on. too, to the Nasrat Valley in the southern part of Chitral, which he entered when Afzul-ul-Mulk was killed and the Chitralis were divided among themselves

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BOMBAY POLICE REPORT.

THE report of Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the working of the force during the last official year was issued last evening as follows:—

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1893.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the police administration in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1892.

I was in charge of the office of Commissioner of Police throughout the year; while the appointment of my Deputy was held by Mr. H. G. Gell up to 24th September 1892, when he went on furlough. Since then the senior Superintendent of the Force, Mr. J. Crummy, has been acting.

During the year under review, 20,581 cognizable cases were reported to the police and the magistrates against 17,893 in 1891, showing an increase of 2,688 cases. This increase was mostly confined to Classes III and V and Miscellaneous Laws. Of the 20,581 cases reported, 18,158 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 88·22 against 86·6 last year.

The subjoined table shows the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code:—

	1891.	1892.	Inc.	Dec.
Abetments	..	..	..	..
Class I	25	18	..	7
" II	271	246	..	25
" III	245	283	43	..
" IV	34	30	...	4
" V	3,207	3,283	76	...
Total ..	3,782	3,865	119	36

Net increase 83.

The increase of 83 cases under the Indian Penal Code is chiefly to be noticed in "House-breaking" (Serial No. 36), "Thefts, ordinary" (Serial No. 44) and "Receiving stolen property" (Serial No. 46).

The major portion of the increase in cases of house-breaking again took place in the outlying suburbs of Mahim and Sion, where the police posts are very far apart on account of the paucity of the force. With an increase to the force on the re-organization scheme being sanctioned, this class of crime in those districts instead of increasing will no doubt decrease. As regards the increase in thefts the same remarks apply. Cases of receiving stolen property show an increase of 41 cases. If detection is good, this is to be expected when there is an increase of crimes against property.

Under Class VI. and Miscellaneous Laws the figures for 1891 and 1892 stand as under:—

	1891.	1892.	In.	Dec.
Class VI....................	671	426	...	245
Miscellaneous Laws.......	13,440	16,290	2,850	...
Total.......	14,111	16,716	2,850	245

Net increase 2,605.

The increase of 2,605 cases correctly falls under the Police Acts, and not as would appear from a comparison of the statement for 1891 and 1892, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The total number of cases entered under the latter head in 1891 was 828. But inasmuch as such cases had to be amalgamated with the number of cases under the Police Acts prior to the notification at page 716, Part I of the *Government Gazette*, dated 3rd September 1891, it was not possible to show them separately. From the figures obtained from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1891 it appears that there were 3,771 cases against 3,079 in the year under report.

The increase in cases under the Police Acts chiefly occurred in connection with petty offences such as street obstructions, &c. This increase is due to greater attention on the part of the Police on account of frequent complaints from the public.

The remaining increase is chiefly confined to the Public Conveyance Act, and is attributable to the complaints by the public of the annoyance caused by the drivers charging down on them when plying for hire off the stands.

I am glad to observe that drunkenness continues to decrease. The temperance movements set on foot in different parts of the town may justly claim their share of this improvement.

The decrease under the head of "Bad Characters" is attributable to a misunderstanding on the part of one of the Superintendents last year in entering "beggars" under this head in the year 1891. The mistake was only discovered when compiling this report.

With reference to gambling, I have to remark that during the months of August, September and October a game called "Eki Beki" played on a bagatelle table was started, and in a short time spread rapidly over the town, causing a gambling mania amongst the lower classes. The game is played as follows:

The player takes eight billiard balls—four plain and four spotted (the plain balls being known or designated "Eki" and the spotted balls "Beki," and places them in files behind each other on the table in the following order:—one plain and one spotted, one spotted and one plain, and so on in couples; on the upper spot of the bagatelle table two red balls are spotted or placed; the player then with some force and in a haphazard manner pushes or propels the eight balls with his two hands and strikes the red balls; the bets, which have already been made by the persons around and about the tables between themselves, are decided by the highest number of either the plain or spotted balls pocketed.

At first doubts were entertained as to whether the game could be brought within the provisions of the Gambling Act, and it was only after the visit of the Public Prosecutor to one of the houses that I was in a position to take vigorous action, and stamp out this demoralizing form of game on a bagatelle table. In a few days the houses were all closed.

In connection with gambling, the case known as the "Barsat-ka-Satta" or rain speculation case, may be mentioned. This case was finally decided a few days ago by the High Court on an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate's decision has been upheld. I have addressed Government requesting them to move the Legislature to amend the law on gambling, if possible, before the next monsoon, in such a way as to bring within its purview the rain betting, as I understand that endeavours are being made by the promoters of rain speculation to rent a place for the purpose in the vicinity of a public clock.

In connection with cognizable crime, 23,314 persons were arrested and placed before the magistrates against 22,225 in the previous year. Of these, 21,350 were convicted, showing a percentage of 91·57 against 91·07 in 1891; 1,580 were acquitted, 72 were under trial, 10 committed to Sessions and 302 were otherwise disposed of.

Of the cognizable cases 16,797 were reported to and investigated by the police. Of this number 15,040 ended in conviction, 709 in acquittal, and 17 were pending at the end of the year; the percentage of police cases investigated to cases convicted being 89·53 as against 87·31 in 1891. Of the remaining 1,031 cases, 27 were maliciously false, 783 were undetected and 221 were transferred to other authorities and otherwise disposed of.

The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported is 4·66 against 5·52 in the previous year, which shows an improvement in the detection of crime. Amongst the undetected cases 135 were of house-breaking and 628 of theft.

The large number of cases remaining undetected emphasises the necessity for the long-delayed increase to the force. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the percentage of detection is slightly better than last year, but when a force is undermanned, and consequently excessively overworked, they have not the time to give the necessary attention to undetected cases, their energies being fully employed in attending to the crimes of the hour.

Property stolen and recovered.—Property of the total value of Rs. 3,02,788 was reported to have been stolen in the year under report, while the recovery amounted to Rs. 1,50,776, giving a percentage of 49·79 against 51·6 last year.

The number of serious offences against life was 10 as against 14 in the previous year; of these 8 were other murders including 1 case of infanticide; 1 was an attempt at murder, and 1 was culpable homicide. Convictions were obtained in 1 case of other murders, and in 1 of culpable homicide.

The following is the review of serious crime:—

OTHER MURDERS.

On the 18th February at 2 p. m. the attention of the police was called to a room on Nowroji Hill which was locked, and on being forced open the dead body of a Hindoo woman, named Penkoo, aged 22, was discovered with her throat cut, and alongside a chopper stained with blood which had been recently sharpened. Her paramour, Rungoochary Tandawarcharry, was suspected, as he had absconded. Every effort has been made to trace him, but without success, up to the present.

On the 27th February, at 10-30 p.m., one Abdulla Gopichand raised an alarm that his mistress Radhi, aged 28, had been murdered. They lived at Falkland Road and occupied two rooms with an entrance at front and back. The deceased was found lying in the back room with her throat cut; ornaments valued at Rs. 5 were missing from her person; the sheet on her bed had an impression of a bloody hand. Abdulla had a peculiar crooked finger and the impression corresponded with his hand. Two boxes in the room had been forced open; in one of these a pair of trousers was found stained with blood. Abdulla was seen wearing these the same evening. Abdulla and Radhi frequently quarrelled about money and other women, and on this day he had brought a woman named Jooloo to the house. Radhi had a row with him over this woman, and he assaulted her. Jooloo stated that she held Radhi by the legs and Abdulla cut her throat. Abdulla and Jooloo were arrested. Jooloo afterwards withdrew her statement, and was discharged by the magistrate. Abdulla was committed to the Sessions, where the evidence against him was considered insufficient, and he was discharged.

On the 20th April, at 7 a. m., one Raghu Malhari entered the house of Rukhma Narayan in Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, where he found his wife Gopi. He stabded Rukhma in the back and stomach with a large kitchen knife. Gopi caught hold of him by the waist, when he stabbed her on the left side, from which she died on the spot. An alarm was raised and a Mahomedan neighbour arrested Raghu as he was attempting to escape. Rukhma Narayen died in the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital a few hours after admission. It appeared that Rukhma had on two occasions enticed Raghu's wife from his house. Raghu was tried at Sessions and transported for life.

On the 28th April at 6 a. m., the lifeless body of a mendicant named Lallia alias Walji, aged 28 years, was discovered on the foot-path in Hornby Road near the Standard Buildings lying in a pool of blood. A deep wound was visible on the right temple. One Gania Tukaram, Morar Nana and Balia Ganpat were arrested. It appeared that they had a row with the deceased the previous day about the division of some money stolen by a lad whom Balia had reared up as an expert pick-pocket. Deceased threatened to inform the police. During the night they all spent the money in eating and drinking, and at 2 a.m. one of the three accused threw a large stone on the head of the deceased whilst he was asleep. The stone was found alongside the body. The magistrate discharged two of the accused. Gania Tukaram was committed to the Sessions, but owing to the principal witness absconding, the Crown entered a "nolle prosequi" and accused was discharged.

On the 21st May, at 2 a.m., a woman named Radhi, aged 20, living with her husband Sumboo Rukmaji, a dock labourer, at Nowroji Hill, was heard by the neighbours calling aloud for help. As the door was secured from inside, a policeman was sent for, who opened the latch with a nail. The room was in darkness; on a light being brought, Radhi and Sumboo Rukmaji were discovered lying on the floor with their throats cut. Both were dead, and a knife covered with fresh blood by the side of them. Sumboo had reason to believe his wife guilty of improper conduct with an acquaintance of his, and for two months they had lived on bad terms. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Sumboo Rukmaji.

At 5-45 a. m. on the 3rd June the dead body of one Bapu Sakharam, aged 18 years, was discovered in a toddy tope north of the Victoria Gardens. The throat had been cut, and there was a large incised wound on the chin. The body was on its back and naked, fresh blood was on it, and a pool of blood below; his *dhotar* lying alongside and his *langoti* under the legs; a pice was found near the body. Sallu the mother, was found at a chawl in the Chinchpokly Road. She indentified the body and stated that Bapu worked in the E. D. Sassoon Mill and lived with her. The previous evening after taking his food he took a pice from her, stating he was going to hear a kirtan in the chawl. He then had on a silver *kurgota* valued at Rs. 24 and a gold ring in his right ear valued at Rs. 4. As he did not return by 11 p. m., she became anxious and made enquiries, but could find no trace of him. He was not seen at the kirtan. The kurgota and the ear-ring were missing off the body. He appeared to have been murdered for this property. He was a good lad and was well liked by the mill and chawl people. A searching and prolonged enquiry was made by the police and detectives. On the 17th June two Hindus, who had been seen in the company of the deceased the evening before the murder, were arrested on suspicion, but were subsequently discharged by the magistrate, as nothing could be discovered to connect them with this crime.

On the 23rd September the body of a newly-born female child was discovered in a well at Belvidere Road. It had an Iron pulley tied to the waist and a piece of tape round the neck. The Police Surgeon could not state whether the child had been born alive, as the body was much decomposed, but that the tape round the neck was sufficient to cause strangulation. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown. No clue could be obtained in this case.

On the afternoon of the 21st November one Raghu Bhikiya whilst walking along Northbrook Street suddenly knocked down a woman named Itti and stabbed her with a knife in the abdomen, and was about to strike another blow with the knife, when a Mahomedan pluckily disarmed him and made him over to the police. Itti died ten days afterwards in the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital. It appeared that Itti was in the keeping of Raghu, and that she was constantly calling on him to supply her with money and clothes; they had frequent quarrels over this. Raghu, who was only a labourer, was unable to meet her demands. The case was pending at the end of the year.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

On the 12th June 1892, at about 11-30 p.m., one Chandulal Khusalji while returning from his place of business to his residence at Mumbadevi was assaulted just as he was entering his house by a person he recognized as a bad character. He was first struck a blow with a stick on the back, and on crying for help, and turning round to see who is assailant was he received a heavy blow on the head from an Arab Sidhi whom he knew to be also a bad character. The blow on the head caused him to bleed profusely and he was removed to the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital. Had Chandulal not been protected by his pagri the injury to the head might have proved fatal. It appeared that there had been some bad feeling existing between Chandulal and one Tarachand Godidass about some money matters, and that Tarachand, in order to wreak his vengeance upon Chandulal had hired the two men to commit this assault on him. The complainant in this case laid an information before the magistrate charging Abdulla Bhisi with an attempt to murder and Tarachand and Ghena Akla with abetment. They were all discharged, as the magistrate was not satisfied with the evidence. Abdulla Bhisi has since been deported as a notoriously bad character under Act III of 1864.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

On the 4th September, about 10 p.m., a hamal named Soma Bosawa, aged 30, called to see his brother Munju in the service of the Honourable Fazulbhoy Vishram at Mahalakshmi. In the same compound their brother-in-law Kana resided, with whom they were on bad terms. Soma quarrelled with Kana and struck him with a stick. He reported that matter to his master, Mr. Mir Ali, the son of the Honourable Fazulbhoy Vishram. Mr. Mir Ali accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Mussabhoy, went to the servants' quarters and ordered a Pardesi to arrest Soma. This the Pardesi did; but shortly afterwards Soma escaped and drew a knife and stabbed the two Mahomedan gentlemen mentioned and three servants. Amongst tha latter was one Gopal Sewa, aged 19, who died in the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital three days afterwards. Soma tried to escape, but was arrested by a police sepoy. He was convicted at Sessions of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and transported for ten years.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

There were in all 9,189 non-cognizable cases during the year under report, of which 4,066 were under the Indian Penal Code and 5,123 under special and local laws. Under the latter head there were 4,958 municipal cases. In connection with non-cognizable crime, 7,649 persons appeared before the courts, of whom 2,888 were convicted, 1,269 were acquitted, 3,458 were discharged after appearance, and 32 were awaiting trial at the end of the year, the remaining 2 being transferred.

The following statement shows the different communities to which offenders in cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged:—

Caste	Cognizable	Non-cognizable	Total
European—			
Male	366	61	427
Female	5	6	11
Portuguese—			
Male	539	179	718
Female	13	4	17
Hindu—			
Male	13,213	3,864	17,077
Female	592	327	919
Mahomedan—			
Male	8,097	2,462	10,559
Female.......	104	185	289
Parsi—			
Male	267	422	689
Female	1	45	46
Others—			
Male	75	94	169
Female	4	0	4
Total—			
Male	22,557	7,082	29,639
Female	719	567	1,286
Grand Total.....	23,276	7,649	30,925

With reference to the explanation required by Government as per paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 3486, dated 24th June 1892, Judicial Department, on the Police Administration Report of the City of Bombay for 1891 it has been discovered that 5 cases instead of 6 were wrongly entered in column 8 of the Statement A, Part 1, which explains the erroneous percentage shown in the statement.

TRADE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

The licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act during the past year were as follows:—Permits to exempted persons 1,496, permits to public servants 87, possession licenses 451, journey licenses 77, dealers' licenses 39, transhipment licenses 51, export licenses to exempted persons in Native States 1,003, export and transport, including other licenses registered in this office 716, Import licenses 310, permits for withdrawal of ammunition from the Siwri Magazine 336,—total 4,568 1891, 3,888.—Increase 680.

INQUESTS.

During the year under report the Coroner held 409 inquests against 403 in the previous year. The following is the record of the verdicts:—Homicides 12, deaths caused by rash and negligent acts 5, suicides 93, accidental deaths 228, deaths from natural causes 44, deaths from unknown causes 27, total 409. Of the 93 suicides the number in the different communities were as follows:—European.—Male 6, Female 0. Eurasian.—Male 0, Female 1. Native Christian.—Male 0, Female 0. Mahomedan.—Male 7, Female 4. Parsi.—Male 10, Female 2. Brahmin.—Male 0, Female 2. Marathi.—Male 11, Female 13. Bania.—Male 11, Female 1. Other Castes.—Male 12, Female 9. Low Castes.—Male 2, Female 2. Total Hindus.—Male 36, Female 27. Grand Total.—Male 59, Female 34=93.

PILGRIMS.

From information furnished by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son it appears that during 1892 they granted passes and passports to 8,143 against 9,096 in 1891. Of this number 5,834 were Britsh subjects, 724 subjects of Native States and 1,585 foreigners. Besides the above number, 147 passed through Bombay to the Hedjaz on passports obtained from different British Civil and Political Officers in India.

FIRES.

During the year under review, 109 fires occurred against 105 in 1891, the aggregate loss or property being Rs. 72,231. In one of these fires that took place at Carnac Road on 13th March, 1892, 2 persons were burnt to death.

MOHURRUM.

The following table gives the number of tabuts and punjas erected in the past two years:—1891, Tabuts 177, Punjas 899; total 1,076. 1892, Tabuts 169, Punjas 883; total 1,052. Decrease, Tabuts 8, Punjas 16; total 24. During this festival the energies of the Police are taxed to the utmost. For 10 days it is a constant strain. The usual careful arrangements were made, and the festival passed off quietly.

The visit of his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at the end of March last, for the purpose of opening the Tansa water-works entailed considerable extra work on the Police. The resource and intelligence of the force were fully exemplified on the occasion of the several entertainments organized at the time. It affords me pleasure to be able to note that his Excellency the Viceroy expressed his full appreciation of the way in which the Police had performed their duties.

One of the features of the year has been a number of strikes among the mill-hands on account of reduction of wages. The following strikes took place in the different divisions:—D Division 1 mill, E Division 6 mills, F and G Division 4 mills. Considerable extra work was thrown on the Police by these strikes, in order to prevent breaches of the peace and criminal intimidation. The mill operatives do not appear to have any regular organized system, as yet, for carrying on a warfare of this kind.

STRENGTH AND COST OF THE POLICE.

The following is the strength and cost of the Police for the year 1892:—(*a*).—Land Police.—1 Commissioner of Police Rs. 24,045, 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police Rs. 10,833, Office Establishment Rs. 7,623, 6 Superintendants Rs. 26,816, 36 Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards Rs. 55,803, 92 Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 Rs. 31,426, 1,129 Constables of all classes Rs. 1,66,297, House-rent allowance to 92 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100, and 1,129 Constables of all grades Rs. 13,499, Rents and contingencies Rs. 85,272, Prison Van Establishment, Arms and Ammunition, Licensing Department and the Pilgrims Department Rs. 4,006. (*b*).—99 Government Police Guards Rs. 12,357, House-rent allowance to do Rs. 1,205. (*c*).—Harbour Police.—1 Superintendent Rs. 4,390, 4 Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards Rs. 5,220, 9 Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 Rs. 1,988, 87 Constables of all grades Rs. 14,624, House-rent allowance to 9 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 and to 87 Constables of all classes Rs. 1,228, Contingengencies Rs. 3,163. (*d*).—Dockyard Police.—3 Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards Rs. 4,844, 4 Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 Rs. 991, 77 Constables of all classes Rs. 9,625, House-rent to 4 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 and to 77 Constables Rs. 994, Rents, contingencies, &c, Rs. 1,163. (*e*).—Dock Police.—1 Superintendent Rs. 3,600, 2 Subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards Rs. 2,721, 6 Subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 Rs. 1,490, 76 Constables of all classes Rs. 9,957, House-rent to 6 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 and 76 Constables Rs. 1,039, Hospital expenses Rs. 7,677; 1,634 officers; a total of Rs. 5,13,896.

During the year under report 218 officers and men were rewarded by promotion, 97 received good conduct badges and 22 received money rewards. There were 18 dismissals against 14 in 1891. The number of officers and men punished departmentally was 11 and 381 repectively, and the number of men judicially punished by the Magistrates was 5·3 under the Police Act and 2 under other offences.

The general conduct of the force during the year has been good.

The percentage of admissions to hospital has risen from 142·85 to 170·94, and I am constrained to reproduce the following paragraph from my letter, dated 15th March 1889, on the general increase of the Bombay City Police Force:—"It (the duty) is, however, done at the cost of prematurely ageing the rank and file, and of sending many of the superior officers to hospital from exposure and extra work."

The number of casualties by death was 23, including those of Superintendent Page and Inspector Dillon, against 24 in 1891.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

From the table (1890, 603; 1891, 627; 1892, 503; 1,733—3 years' average, 577·6) it will be seen that the number of offenders of this class has fallen from an average of 626 to 577. It was surmised the number might show a tendency to increase under the restrictions of the Factory Act: but such anticipation has not been realized.

I must again respectfully invite the attention of Government to my remarks in the several previous annual reports on the pressing necessity for the provision of quarters for the rank and file and the construction of the Police head-quarters and lines at the Arthur Crawford Markets. When these projects are carried out, the health of the force will show great improvement, and its power to meet all emergencies will be greatly enhanced.

The number of men in the force able to read and write does not show any great increase. The remarks made by me in previous reports on this subject are still applicable.

The results of the operations of the Police during the year show an improvement in the percentage of cognizable cases ending in conviction, also in convictions of cognizable cases under the Penal Code. Under the investigation of crime the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated shows improvement. All this is satisfactory as an indication that there has been no falling off in detection, but the increase in cases against property clearly demonstrates that the power of prevention is considerably diminished by the want of men and the excessive and continuous work falling on the existing force. Bricks cannot be made without straw, and the necessity for the increase to the force proposed by me in the early part of 1889 has now reached an acute stage.

I wish to mention specially the following officers for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their very responsible duties:—Superintendents J. Crummy, T. G. Sweeney, H. Brewin, J. McDermott, and H. Ingram. The other Superintendents have efficiently discharged their duties.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, has preformed his duties in his usual masterly manner.

The following Inspectors are deserving of mention for zeal and activity during the year:—Rao Bahadur Daji Gangajirao Rane, Inspector Framji Bhikaji, W. R. Jones, G. H. Cobb, W. J. Nolan, Rao Saheb Morarrao Kshirsagar, Inspector A. L. Butterfield, Lee-Smith, J. Stanford, J. Roberts, J. Grayhurst, and Roshan Ali Asad Ali.

Inspectors Moore and Gray have justified their promotion, and are promising officers.

My Deputy, Mr. Gell, proceeded on furlough on 24th September 1892. I cannot conclude this report without recording my opinion that Government possess in him a very valuable officer, to whom my thanks are due for the ability with which he has seconded my efforts in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the force.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

THE public demonstration at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting addresses of congratulation to their Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess May of Teck, on their approaching marriage, was somewhat poorly attended; but the assembly was a representative one, the speeches were brief and to the point, and the addresses were adopted with every expression of loyal feeling. His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhungah was in the chair.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, Sheriff of Calcutta, in opening the meeting, said:—Maharajas, Rajas, Noblemen, and Gentlemen,—In accordance with a most numerously signed and influencial requisition addressed to me as Sheriff of Calcutta, I have convened this meeting, and I have now great pleasure to declare it open. I need hardly say that I deem it a great honour that a function like this should have devolved upon me during the term of my Shrievalty. I have to thank you all, Maharajas, Rajas, noblemen, and gentlemen, for the promptitude and cordiality with which you responded to by call, when, as Sheriff, I felt it my duty to invite you to concert measures to give expression to our loyal feelings to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family upon the happy event which will soon be celebrated. I am grateful that this grand demonstration should be the outcome of those humble efforts which acting in my position, and prompted by my feelings of loyalty, I thought it right to put fourth. I am sure we shall all rejoice all the more if this demonstration should lead to some tangible expression of our loyalty and attachment which, while it would be creditable to this great city, (which yields to none in its devotion to the Caown,) would, at the same time be acceptable to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. The Royal Family occupies a high place in our affections. An event of this nature, such as will take place within the next few weeks, is a matter of special interset to the subjects of her Majesty throughout her vast empire. It has about it, (such is our love and devotion to the Queen) the character and complexion of a domestic incident, and we have met here on this occasion to give vent to those feelings of joy which the subjects of the British Empire in all parts of the world must share in view of the approaching Royal marriage. It is to us a matter of great satisfaction to know that the function we are discharging this evening is one which meets with the approbation of all sections of the community, and is countenanced by the high authority of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who regrets that absence from Calcutta prevents him from personally attending the meeting. A demonstration so universally acceptable, so intensely loyal, so thoroughly patriotic, must touch the heart of our august sovereign, and would, I have no doubt, be welcomed by T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by the loving pair who will soon be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The demonstration itself is a tribute to the loyalty of the Indian people. I need hardly say, on behalf of this meeting, may long life and all the choicest blessings of this world attend T. R. H. the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck, and may Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress long be spared to witness the increasing happiness of her family, and the increasing prosperity of her subjects. With these words I beg to declare the meeting open.

Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to propose that His Highness the Maharajah Bahadoor of Durbhungah do take the chair upon this occasion.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, in seconding the resolution, said that, in electing His Highness, we may fairly assume that the success of the undertaking is perfectly safe in his hands.

His Highness the Maharrjah of Durbhungah, on taking the chair, said:—I thank you most sincerely for having asked me to preside at this meeting. Let me assure you that I feel most grateful for the great kindness you have done me in asking me to preside. I consider it a very great honor to be able to act as a Chairman at a meeting like this, where all classes of the community have met together with one common object in view, which is to exyress their loyalty to the crown (cheers.) Let me assure you as a representative of the nobility and the landed interest of the country, that we as a class, as is the case all throughout the world, are second to none in this spirit of loyalty (cheers). To me the most hopeful sign is to see such a number of Indian and British faces assembled together. Though inhabitants of different continents we have one common bond, in that we are subject of one and the same Sovereign, and let us hope that the good feelings which are created on occasions like these, may every day be increased and strengthened (cheers). Our first duty on this occasion is to approach the throne with feelings of loyal attachment and devotion. A more prosperous Queen, a more blameles ruler, and, above all, a more beloved Sovereign, the world has seldom seen (loud cheers). As residents of this city, as inhabitants of this province we have met here to offer our congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and last, though not least, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and the Princess May of Teck. At this moment millions of Her Majesty's subjects are giving expression to the same feelings and sentiments throughtout the country, and with the same unanimity and spontansity throughout. With these remarks I call upon Maharajah Bahadoor Sir Narendro Krishna to move the first resolution.

Maharajah Sir Narendro Krishna, Bahadoor, K.C.I.E., said:—It rejoices the hearts of the citizens of Calcutta to meet here this afternoon to express their heartfelt joy at the approaching marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with her Royal Highness the Princess May of Teck. The Duke of York had received a private education under the superintendence of a reverend gentleman, who acted as his governor during his youthful days. In his fifteenth year he received his commission as a cadet in the English Navy and was posted to the Britannia man-of-war to prosecute his studies. He made satisfactory progress in the lower grades of the Naval Service, and had been promoted to command a powerful ship of war of the British Navy. He cruised abroad in distant conntries for a period of three years to gain useful information about the people of those places, which would help him in future to rule wisely the vast dominions of His Imperial grandmother. Her Royal Highness the Princess May is an educated lady, and is possessed of a benevolent disposition. She associates freely with the poor girls in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and assists them in various ways in their wants. She would be a fit partner of the Royal Prince, owing to her being endowed with all the accomplishments befitting her exalted position. May Almighty God make the union a happy one. I have much pleasure in moving first resolution, which runs as follows:—"That this meeting desires to express the great satisfaction and pleasure with which the loyal citizens of Calcutta have received the news of the approaching marriage of H. R. H. The Duke of York, K G., to H. R. H. The Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and, for this purpose, votes in the name of the inhabitants of Calcutta the loyal addresses of congratulation to Her Most Grocious Majesty the Queen Empress, to Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, which are now to be read to the meeting, and this meeting hereby empowers the Chairman to sign the addresses on behalf of the inhabitants of Calcutta in meeting assembled."

Sir Comer Petheram, in seconding the motion, said:—Maharajah Bahadur, Maharjahs, Rajahs and Gentlemen.—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been proposed in such very graceful words by Maharajah Sir Norendro Krishna. I hope that all of you have read the words in which the addresses are couched, and that you have satisfied yourselves that they are apt and fit words in which we should address Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck at this time. It is only necessary for me to say, from what I know of the people of the country since I have had the honour and happiness of living amongst them, that from no portion of Her Majesty's vast dominions are congratulations more warmly felt, and real and good wishes more heartily expressed, than in India (cheers.) The resolution was put to the vote. The following are the addresses:—

To her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India. May it please your Majesty, in common with Your Majesty's subjects in all parts of your world-wide dominions, we, the loyal inhabitants of the Metropolis of your Empire of India, have heard with the greatest satisfaction of the approaching marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York with Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. We are happy to share respectfully and loyally in the pleasure with which this event is regarded by Your Majesty, and to echo Your Majesty's wishes that the union may be of good augury for the Throne and the people alike. With hearfelt devotion and homage we most respectfully beg to tender for Your Majesty's gracious acceptance the sincerest and most affectionate congratulations. We are, Your Majesty, Your most devoted and loyal subjects. For the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled.

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K. G., &c. &c., and Her Royal Highness Alexandra Princess of Wales. May it please Your Royal Highnesses, nowhere within the [illegible]nions of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has the news of the approaching union of your son, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, been receivod with more loyal gladness than in the great Empire of which the city we represent is the Metropolis. It is a happy and fortunate occurrence for the Crown and the people that those who are now to be united should commence their wedded life surrounded by the well-won affection and regard of those over whom, under Providence, they may be called upon to exercise the highest and most powerful influences, and we respectfully tender to Your Royal Highnesses our congratulations on this most auspicious marriage. With every expression of devotion and respect. We are, your Royal Highnesses, Your most obedient servants, For the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled.

To His Royel Highness Prince George Frederick Earnest Albert Duke of York. K. G. &c.. &c., and to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. May it please Your Royal Highness, we, representing the Metropolis of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian Empire. venture to offer to Your Royal Highnesses an expresson of that pleasure with which the announcement of Your approaching union has been received by us in common with all subjects of the Queen throughout the world. We pray that the choicest blessings of Heaven,—mutal affection, the ennobling life of a happy home, and the sustaing regard of a great nation, may be yours in full measure.—We would ask Your Royal Highness to be pleased to accept from us the most sincere and affectionate congratulations upon your Marriage, an event which unites in the deepest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction the Royal Family, and the many nations and peoples which form the British Empire. We are, Your Royal Highnesses, Your most obedient servants, For the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled.

Maharajah Doorga Churn Law, in proposing the next resolution:—said, Your Highness, Maharajahs and Gentlemen.—It has fallen to me to perform a most pleasing duty, in laying before you a resolution for giving practical and substantial effect to the proceeding in which we have the happy fortune to take part to-day. The resolution explains itself, and is to the following effect:—"That a General Committee be formed to raise subscriptions for the following purposes:"—A,—To defray the cost of caskets to hold the addresses now voted: B,—To provide funds for purchase of a suitable wedding present to be offered to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, on the occasion of their marriage: And that this General Committee be empowered to add to their number, and to appoint an Executive Committee, for the purpose of efficiently carrying into effect this Resolution. In adopting this resolution we shall only be following the time-honoured custom of the country, and I avail myself of this occasion to express my heartfelt good wishes for the happy event which is to take place shortly.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie said:—I have been asked to second the resolution which has been just laid before you, and I rise to do so with great pleasure. I am specially glad to be able to take part in the proceedings of this afternoon as representing the Calcutta Corporation (cheers.) At their meeting held yesterday, there was a proposal that addresses of congratulation should be presented by the Municipality. But in view of the public meeting which was to be held here to-day, and which has been so successfully convened by the Sheriff, it was agreed that it was but right and suitable that the Commissioners should merge their congratulations in those of this meeting. This meeting is a representative one of all classes in this city, and I am sure that in the quarters where these addresses will go, it will be found that they are expressing the united voices of the citizens of this town (cheers). These occasions are necessarily rare, and as His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah very happily reminded us, beyond their immediate object they serve a very useful purpose, What ever political differences and divergencies of opinion may occasionally separate the Indian and Europen fellow subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, yet, on this occasion, we feel that we are all bound together by the same ties to the great Empire to which we belong, and by a feeling of strong loyalty to the occupants of the throne (cheers). It needs very few words to commend to you the resolution which has been laid before you. It will be recognised at once as appropriate that amongst the many gifts which will doubtless come pouring in from every quarter of the globe, to remind the Royal pair of the grand heritage before them, suitable offering will come from Calcutta (cheers). The resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke read two letters, one from the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad, sympathising with the objects of the meeting, and making a donation of Rs. 500, and another from Maharanee Surnomoyee of Cassimbazaar to the same effect, and giving a donation of Rs. 1,000, Another letter was also referred to as having been received by H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhungah from the Maharajah of Hutwa, expressing cordial sympathy with the movement.

Prince Jahan Kadar Mirza Mahomed Wahed Ali Bahadoor (of the Oudh Family) in moving the next Resolution, said: I am much gratified that, asa representative of the Mahomedan community, which is second to none in its loyalty to the Throne of Hero Most Gracious Majesty, I have been asked to proposee the following Resolution, namely: "That the following Noblemen and Gentleman be requested to form the General Committee voted in the preceding Resolution." A long list of names representative of all sections of the community was agreed upon.

WHILE many authorities are warning us that we are developing schoolboys' muscles at the expense of their mental cultivation, Mr. William Odell, a well-known surgeon of Torquay, has determined, in Baconian fashion, to collect data on the subject. Accordingly he has addressed a circular of inquiry to the head master of our great public schools and others. Unfortunately the replies do not keep rigourously to the terms of Mr. Odell's question, which was simply whether boys who "excell" in athletics "are as a rule, equal to their companions in school work and at examinations"; but enough testimony has been obtained to show that on the subject generally there is a considerable divergence of opinion. Mr. Lee, of Christ' Hospital, says that good athletes hold their own in school work, and Mr. Hart Smith of Epsom College agrees, while Mr. Welldon declares that the experience at Harrow is that there is "no necessary severence, betwee" proficiency in games and in work. Mr. Gilkes, of Dulwich, also does not find that boys who excel in sport are behind their companions in examinations Dr. Wickham. of Wellington College finds excellence in games and in school works "by no means incompatible;" and Mr. Selwin, of Uppingham refers to the high places in school won by his athletecs. This kind of testimony, however, is far from being unanimous. Dr. Shelley, Consulting Medical Officer at Haileybury, for example, declares that it is a "rarely broken rule" that "excellence" in athletics and in intellectual work do not go together, though considerable proficiency in both is "the rule frequently." Dr. Hornby, of Eton, acknowledges that athletics in our public schools have now been brought to such a system that a boy finds in them a "great counter-attraction" to his reading; while Dr. Fearon, headmaster of Winchester, replies very imphatically "that, so far as his experience goes, he does not find that boys who excel in athletics are, as a rule, equal to their companions in school work," though he admits that there are notable exceptions.'

"PRESCRIPTIONS made up," according to Dr. McFerran, of the Philadphia College of Pharmacy, may soon become an obsolete and unmeaning announcement, and his warning is in some degree repeated by Sir Richard Quain. It is all owing to the lazy habit of prescribing proprietary medicines—that is, not medicines to be made up, but medicines that are already made up and on sale at chemists' shops and drug stores. In America it seems that a system has been introduced of preparing a vast number of compound medicines in the form of "compressed tablets," which have only to be provided with numbers, like the wines in a club wine-list, in order to reduce the physician's duty to the simple formality of feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue, and writing on a scrap of paper, "No. 123, bis in die." The preparation thus vended are classed under the euphemistic heading of "Elegant pharmacy." Authorities who regard it with less favour, among which is our own "Pharmaceutical Journal," prefer to describe these articles as "factory-made medicines," and are of the opinion of Dr. McFerran, who declares that he has no faith in the skill of a doctor who prefers the prescriptions of others to his own, nor any respect for the ability of a pharmacist who depends upon others for the supply of products the making of which properly comes within the exercise of his particular calling.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

CYCLING NOTES.

Users of any of the easily detachable tyres would find it to their advantage occasionally to turn over the outer covers and examine their condition. Small holes should be patched with rubber, larger ones with rubber and canvas, and the hand should be run round inside to find if the points of thorns protrude anywhere. Holes neglected admit water, which rots the canvas, and thorns protruding pierce the air tube. Somebody suggests cotton wool soaked in solution as a good stuffing for small tubes in outer covers. It should work well.

One of the most enthusiastic centres of cycling, perhaps, in thy world is the little ci y of Waterford, in Ireland. Everyone seems imbued with the spirit. More than three-fourths of the members of the Corporation, including the Mayor, are members of the bicycle club. All the local magnates take an interest in the pastime, and one of the most influential of them—Mr. Goff, of rifle-shooting renown—laid a bicycle track at his own expense and presented it to the club. This track is the best in Ireland, and is perfect in its way. It is in a beautifully wooded park, and is so sheltered that even during a storm it is comparatively calm there. Thither the citizens come down in thousands on summer evenings to see the local men train. They are keen judges of form and grand sportsmen, applauding the victories of a stranger even more than those of their own men. The racing men themselves, too, are chivalrous and sportsmanlike to a degree. They ride straight as a die, and are never better pleased than when performing some little civility for a stranger. Even the police are smitten with the epidemic. They have a club of nearly two hundred members, and the county inspector encourages them is every way. On Monday last one of their number, by name Torsney, won the one-mile championship of Ireland, and his victory has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by his comrades all over the country.

Even politics and religion yield before the influence of the sport in Waterford. The donor of the track is a staunch Conservative and the Mayor a Parnellite. When Osmond visited Waterford last year they occupied the chair and vice-chair respectively, while around them might have been seen the leading magistrates, the district inspector, the chief of police, the high sheriff, and the leading solicitors of the town. As brother sportsmen they met, and nothing could be more cordial than their intercourse The man who proposed the district inspector's health in the most glowing terms had been imprisoned by him for six months under the Cirmes Act, and yet no one could possibly speak more highly of another than he did, and the spirit of delicate raillery in which he alluded to what to others might have been a painful subject could have come only from an Irishman. Englishmen generally have a very misty idea of Ireland, and this little picture of cycling life in Waterford will doubtless surprise many.

Various countries claim the record for heavy-weight cyclists. Ireland, however, can give them all a start and a beating. The gentleman referred to above—by name Mick Manning—scales over 22 stone. He rides a specially built Raleigh, which has been recently sent out to the Chicago Exhibition as the machine ridden by the "Irish Giant." Manning is by no means the heaviest Irish cyclist. Dr. Austin Meldon, President of the College of Surgeons, Dublin, weighs no less than 27 stone. He is little in stature, whereas Manning is a giant; but he is even more active, and thinks little of a thirty or forty miles ride before breakfast hour, which is his favourite time for cycling. He claims to be the oldest cyclist in Ireland, having while in Paris purchased one of the first twelve machines made there by Micheaun, nearly thirty years ago. He was 26 stone in weight at the time, and later on he won the first road race ever held in Ireland. The fall of such a man off an "ordinary" would be enough to make a stir throughout the length and breadth of the island. Dr. Meldon is in large practice, and recommends cycling strongly to his patients.

A very sensible alteration has been made by the Road Records Association in the rules which govern the "London to Brighton and back" and similar records. Instead of riders being compelled to start and finish in London, they can commence their journey at any point *en route* providing they finish at the same place. The advantage of such an alteration may not be apparent to those who have not studied the difficulty of getting in and out of London. The usual method on the Brighton and back record was to start early in the morning and thus avoid the traffic, which had to be dealt with coming back, and under the old regulations the ride was always dangerous and difficult. Now, however, it will only be necessary to start some ten or fifteen miles out of London early in the morning to avoid the thick of the London traffic. The record under the circumstances which obtain at the present time will therefore be broken in all probability by the first rider who attacks it.

C. W. Schaffer, of the Manchester Wheelers, who about three years ago was one of the best men on both road and path among London riders, has fully borne out what has been said about him. From 1890 until the commencement of the present season he was not seen out in competition, but since his entry into Cottonopolis he has taken the trouble to get himself into first-class form, and consequently has shown himself once more a rider of the first rank. Starting with the intention of beating the fifty miles northern road record, undoubtedly the best of our northern records, he succeeded, despite the fact that a nasty wind was blowing, in reducing J. A. Bennett's figures by 4 min. 15sec. The time he made was 2hr. 34min. 42sec., and the excellence of the performance may be better judged when it is stated that the time is also a world's record on an out-and-home course, beating the 2hr. 35min. made by F. W. Shorland. Schaffer was magnificently paced throughout.

Zimmerman was seen out during the holidays, and he had a very successful time of it. He only suffered defeat on one occasion, which came from bad judgment in not making his effort early enough—an error into which a scratch man often falls. It cannot be said that he met any of our really good men, but the times he did was evidence that he is in very nearly if not quite his last year's form. His wins have been made at Glasgow, at Newcastle, and at Dundee. The other day he had a chance of measuring his powers against the best of the London 'fliers' at Herne Hill, a chance of which he did not, however, avail himself.

J. W. Stocks, the Hull champion, and one of the best handicap riders in the country, has been riding in his very best form of late. At Goole he is said to have beaten the two miles grass course record. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the time made, not because of the inability of the watch-holder, but from the fact that the course had not been measured by a competent or even an incompetent surveyor; hence the distance may not be quite correct. Stocks has on many occasions shown that he is quite equal to such performances, and it is refreshing to hear that Northern men can sometimes closely approach path records.

It would appear that at last cycle racing is becoming popular with the London public. It is certainly a long time since anything like 15,000 spectators were brought together to witness cycling racing, with the exception, perhaps, of the meetings held at Kennington Oval. Whether or not the London Hospital sports obtained the gate from the fact that it was a charity meeting or the public were anxious to see Zimmerman in competition with England's best men we cannot say. If the latter, they were grievously disappointed, for Zimmerman, although advertised did not turn out, and Schofield, Barden, and Menzies (the African champion), although on the ground, did not compete. The three last-named, so dame Rumour said, had not received their licences. Sanger, another American champion, rode in the preliminary heat of the mile scratch race, but he was beaten by that young rider A. J. Watson, who also won the final somewhat easily. In the five miles scratch race Sanger again suffered defeat. He could get no nearer than eight, this event falling to Louis Stroud the erstwhile Oxford University champion, who, by the way, rode grandly on Bank Holiday at Plymouth. No fast time were accomplished ; in fact rather the reverse was the case.

Among the minor accessories of cycling, toe-clips are certainly not gaining in popularity. An opinion averse to their use has been given, although of course everyone knows that there are good riders who have got used to them, and who declare that they could not give them up. It is largely a question of habit, the thing which is a help to one rider being a hindrance to another. The mechanics of the question may be very briefly put. In the ordinary way of pedalling, with proper ankle-action, each foot can continue the act of propulsion for considerably more than a semicircle, thus abolishing what the engineers term "dead points." With the toe-clip the foot is further endowed with a slight lifting power and a very considerable power to "kick forward," so that the are through which work can be done extends almost to the entire circle. The question is, therefore, whether this continuous but varied action of the muscles is as effective as the vigorous down thrust alternating with the momentary rest which follows it. A few riders may answer in the affirmative, but in all probability not the large majority. In purely mechanical matters such questions can be readily decided by experiment; but the modern bicycle propelled by direct human agency presents an example of a mechanical system in the highest degree complex, and experience can alone give the verdict.

Many men are deterred from undertaking long journeys by a dislike of riding alone. It is not always an easy matter to find a companion for a tour of one's own planning, and yet the difficulty might surely be overcome by a little co-operation.

INDIAN "CIVIL WORKS" AND RAILWAYS.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Officiating Accountant-General in the Public Works Department, has drawn up two notes showing the revenue and expenditure in these two departments of public works. The revenue credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92 under the head "Civil Works" amounted to Rx. 577,330. Of this sum Rx. 157,592 was realised by Public Works officers in India, Rx. 380,731 by officers of other departments in India, and Rx. 39,007 in England. Rx. 42,974 was recovered as rent for buildings.

The nett return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, was 1·72 per cent. as shown below. The realisations fell short of the maintenance charges by Rx. 18. The financial results of the working of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee were an income of Rx. 2,374 and an outlay of Rx. 17,824, or a nett debit of Rx. 15,450. Ferry receipts were Rx. 306,402. This was the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works," the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 301,581, was realised by Civil Officers.

The expenditure recorded in the accounts for 1891-92, under the head "Civil Works," amount to Rx. 5,345,968. Of this sum Rx. 3,975,101 was expended by officers of the Public Works Department; and Rx. 1,252,752 by officers of other Departments; and Rx. 118,115 in England, including exchange. The Imperial outlay amounted to Rx. 882,329. The provincial outlay was Rx. 2,461,115. The local outlay was Rx. 1,651,761. The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner:—

	Rx.
New Works	2,485,929
Repairs	1,748,403
Tools and Plant	59,726
Increase of stores, etc.	33,551
Miscellaneous (contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	69,561
Establishment	830,683
	5,227,859
Add— In England	118,115
Total	5,345,968

The outlay under the different heads of service varies considerably in the several provinces. Rather more than one-fourth, or 28 per cent. of the total outlay by Public Works officers has been spent on new buildings, against 18 per cent. on new roads. The provinces spending large sums on new buildings are Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Upper and Lower Burmah. The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Upper Burmah, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, Central Provinces and Assam. It is noticeable that in Madras and Bengal a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads, is incurred through the agency of Public Works officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment; the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional grants having been given for works owing to famine. The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was incurred in Madras, Bengal and Bombay, and it will be observed that repairs to roads have taken up nearly half of the total outlay of 47 per cent. Of the remainder 18 per cent. was expended on new roads, chiefly in Bengal and Madras; establishment took up 13 per cent, and the balance was expended on other heads of service. In Upper Burmah the large outlay of Rx. 330,076 is due to the opening out of the Province generally and to some extent to the commencement of new roads undertaken in the interests of labourers seeking relief on account of scarcity. The other provinces showing large outlay are Beluchistan and Bengal.

The note on the revenue and expenditure of the Railway branch of the Public Works Department exhibits in a concise and comprehensive form the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1891-92. It contains much valuable and useful information not readily obtainable elsewere, and brings out clearly the profitable nature of the State's investments in railways. The principal points of interest brougt forward by the Accountant-General in his note are as follows—

I.—The financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed Railways.

II.—The Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways.

III.—The Capital accounts of Indian Railway Companies.

IV.—The transactions with regard to the construction of State Railways.

The revenue account of "State Railways" has during 1891-92 resulted in a gain; but including the transactions of Guaranteed Railways and Subsidised Companies, and the expenditure on surveys, the net result to the State is a loss of Rx. 315,864. For this small charge upon the general tax-payer the country possessed in 1891-92, 15,694 miles of open railway with all the indirect advantages accruing therefrom. The loss in these years is directly attributable to the low rate of exchange. The traffic was exceptionally good. The revenues of India were liable during the year to a total sterling charge for interest and annuities of £5,653,176, or in Indian currency of Rx. 8,108,138, the exchange amounting to Rx. 2,454,962. The net receipts accruing to Government from State lines gave a return of 6·13 per cent. on the total capital outly at the close of the year. The capital outlay, however, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and the outlay on lines which have been constructed for defensive purposes which do not pay their working expenses.

The working of Guaranteed Railways resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 299,366. The Madras Railway was worked during the year at a loss of Rx. 359,428, whilst the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways gave a profit of Rx. 20,680 and Rx. 39,382 respectively. The net amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the State to 31st March, 1892, on account of the three Guaranteed Railways, after taking as a set off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December, 1891, is £13,952,380.

It is hard no doubt upon Judges that they should be called upon to decide disputes between ladies and their dresmakers on a question of fit; but some word of sympathy may alse be spared for the ladies who are compelled on these occasions to make an exhibition of themselves in court. Mrs. Jones, a Birmingham lady, having declined to pay for a new dress which she had ordered, on the ground that it was "so tight that it was impossible to button it," she has been summoned to the County Court, where in the hope of convincing the Judge she found it expedient to retire and re-enter the witness-box with the dress on, but "with the bodice unfastened, exhibiting the underclothing." Already Mrs. Jonos had been compelled, to listen to the suggestion of counsel that "if she had let out her stays a couple of inches it would make a lot of difference," to which his client the dressmaker had replied Oh, yes." Now, Mrs. Jones found it necessary to bring another dressmaker into court, who vainly essayed to fasten the bodice. The only result was that her creditor's manageress sneeringly remarked that the bodice "would fit easily enough if Mrs. Jones would not puff herself up" Further, it was suggested that Mrs. Jones was "padded up" and was much larger round the waist than when she was fitted. The question whether Mrs. Jones was padded seems to have occupied a considerable time—her counsel suggesting that "a certain amount of padding might be allowable," while her witnesses after careful examination declared that she was "not padded." "Then," said her counsel triumphantly, "in this case it is all real." But the Judge, declaring himself perplexed by a conflict of evidence, gave judgment nevertheless for the dressmaker for the full amount of her claim.

The Ladies' dinner at the Criterion Hotel in London has now become an institution. The annual festival took place on the 1st inst. and more than fifty ladies sat down. It is not very cheering to hear that the table looked all the prettier for the absence of black coats. We have never had the presumption to think that these garments were attractive in themselves writes a home paper so the snub was hardly necessary. But we have sometimes ventured to believe that they were a cause of attractiveness, in their contrast to the brighter attire with which they are still occasionally associated at the festive board. There must have been some conflict of splendours last night when one gorgeous toilette after another was displayed without its foil of black. It must have been like an Academy Exhibition without frames. It is now evident that none but the ladies themselves can kill the ladies dinner. There is no immediate fear of their doing it, to judge by their scornful rejection of the proposal that the next festival should be a tea. Apparently, an entertainment at which the guests are expected to order real wine, to say nothing of paying for it, is rather alarming to timid minds. Muffin does seem safer as a beginning, and perhaps something might have been said for the compromise of a thick tea. However, the die is cast, Everything was original: even the menu was not as other menus. It displayed "imps, ink-bottles, pens, and forks, in queer confusion." It is an emblem, of course, an eublem of a world turned upside down. A tail coat—the last of the tail coats—serving the purpose of a scarecrow would complete the picture. To say that men rejoice in this dinner would be the most transparent affectation. They can put up with it, we hope.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 94	22 12	20 80	17 90
Wednesday, June 21	3 77	3 65	4 15	4 97
Total	27 71	25 77	24 95	22 87
Total fal to 21st June to 1892	7 55	7 24	7 57	7 62
Total fall to 21st June to 1891	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.) 17th June 1893:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	8 43	Baroda	3 80
Panjoo	8 69	Mehmadabad	2 20
Vaiturana	2 83	Ahmedabad	5 29
Palghur	6 23	Viramgam	1 54
Gholwad	3 54	Wadhwan	0 11
Daman	4 90	Dabhoi	3 76
Bulsar	5 35	Sevalia	2 95
Nausari	1 81	Godhra	0 71
Surat	1 54	Kharaghora	3 88
Kim	4 25	Dohad	7 36
Broach	3 60		

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·525	S E	3	99·0	83·1	62	..	2·93	+1·27
Agra	29·537	S E	8	99·5	82·3	67	..	0·54	—0·81
Cawnpore	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·472	E N E	12	89·0	77·8	87	1·76	6·08	+4·09
Jhansi	29·494	E N E	4	91·4	78·7	87	0·25	5·32	+3·36
Jacobabad	29·447	S E	7	114·7	89·6	77	...	..	...
Karachi	29·495	W S W	19	93·0	83·2	87	..	0·03	—0·04
Jeypore	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Ajmere	29·532	W	7	97·4	78·6	73	..	1·06	+0·24
Deesa	29·531	S S W	13	101·4	74·8	87	1·37	1·75	—1·23
Ahmedabad	29·538	N N W	4	95·2	77·1	87	0·47	7·26	...
Bhuj	29·548	W	24	98·5	81·9	77	...	1·30	+0·22
Rajkot	29·569	W N W	15	83·9	75·7	85	0·14	12·04	+10·03
Veraval	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Neemuch	29·543	N N E	10	93·8	73·6	83	1·86	4·47	+2·95
Indore	29·596	S S W	7	89·0	72·6	100	1·77	10·07	+5·79
Saugor	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..
Jubbulpore	29·495	W S W	7	79·6	72·2	93	5·85	16·95	+11·29
Hoshangabad	29·510	W S W	7	86·3	72·1	100	3·73	8·36	+3·68
Khandwa	29·583	S W	12	80·2	76·3	91	1·26	7·29	+3·77
Raipur	29·494	S W	14	81·3	74·1	79	0·19	2·42	—3·87
Nagpur	29·586	S W	16	80·9	74·4	92	0·41	9·02	+3·06
Amraoti	29·607	W S W	12	85·1	72·8	88	0·24	3·29	—1·14
Akola	29·620	S S W	8	86·0	72·7	84	0·19	4·56	+1·43
Surat	29·569	S W	F	81·0	73·5	95	5·50	14·45	+11·50
Malegaon	29·646	W S W	11	82·9	72·1	93	0·13	3·79	+0·40
Bombay	29·684	W S W	23	81·3	76·5	90	3·44	17·25	+5·45
Poona	29·724	W S W	14	74·6	69·4	93	3·03	14·40	+11·47
Aurangabad	29·644	W S W	11	81·4	70·2	85	0·05	6·51	...
Sholapur	29·745	S W	17	83·7	71·0	82	0·09	6·49	+2·54
Ratnagiri	29·770	S W	11	82·4	74·9	89	1·01	35·52	+14·25
Belgaum	29·795	W S W	[illegible]	73·3	67·8	95	1·26	8·74	+3·83
Goa	29·833	W	10	86·1	76·4	83	0·31	16·35	..
Karwar	29·830	S W	7	81·7	75·1	88	0·36	18·88	—8·95
Mangalore	29·878	W S W	3	84·8	75·4	86	0·40	24·72	—2·63
Calicut	29·900	N E	8	82·3	73·0	94	2·80	30·67	+5·25
Cochin	29·938	Calm.	M	84·3	73·6	96	1·62	21·75	+0·89
Bangalore	29·890	W S W	12	82·2	65·9	83	..	5·20	+3·02
Secunderabad	29·743	W S W	19	85·2	71·3	77	0·10	7·67	+4·83
Masuliptm.	29·755	W S W	13	97·7	73·0	76	0·28	4·11	+1·97
Bellary	29·792	S W	13	90·5	70·9	60	...	3·08	...
Cuddapah	29·802	S W	...	98·7	79·9	52	..	10·60	+8·18
Madras	29·828	W	13	99·3	83·6	53	..	0·92	—0·75
Coimbatore	29·857	S W	7	87·3	70·8	75	..	1·72	+0·45
Trichinopoly	29·866	S W	11	99·1	78·3	62	..	2·53	+1·73
Negapatam	29·859	S S W	7	99·1	79·8	67	..	2·65	+1·48
Colombo	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=5·83; G. T. H.=3·65; St. G. H.=4·15; and C. P.=3·45.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Bhuj, Indore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the north. Gradients are very steep to the south of Latitude 26°. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Neemuch and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Rajkot, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Nagpur, 24 at Rajkot and Bombay 22 at Sholapur and Bhuj, 18 at Aurangabad and 16 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperatnre is from 6° to 15° below the mean of the season in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Bombay, Malegeon, Surat, Sholapur, Belgaum, Jhansi and Secunderabad, and the minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Masulipatam, Surat and Jabulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jabulpore (5·85"), Surat 5·50"), Hoshangabad (3·73"),)Bombay (3·44"), Poona (3·03") and Calicut (2·80"), between one and two inches at Allahabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Goa, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Rajkot Ahmedabad and Jhansi. Two depressions are shown by abnormals to exist to the north of Latitude 20°, one in the neighbourhood of Surat, Ahmedabad and Deesa, and the other in the Central Provinces near Hosbangabad. The weather is hence very unsettled, and heavy rain is still probable at and in the neighbourhood of those disturbances. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a-half times steeper than usual and moderately heavy rain is probable there. Between Surat and Karwar the gradient still continues to be three times steeper than usual and heavy rain accompanied by strong equally winds is probable, more particularly between Bombay and Deesa or Ahmedabad. Conditions continue to be very favourable for more rain all over the country except in the Madras Presidency to the south of Latitude 16°.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·593
Temperature of the Air	70·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·942
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	565
Fall of Rain	4·97
Total fall during month	16·4
year	22·87
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st June	0·84

* From midnight to midnight.

Just sixty-six years after they were penned, Mr. Gladstone's translations from choruses in the fifth act of the "Hecuba" of Euripides are published in the June number of "The Contemporary Review." They bear the signature and date "W. E. Gladstone, Eton, 1827," and are, of course, only schoolbhoy efforts—the translator was then in his eighteenth year. The first opens with the following Strophe and Antistrophe:—

Gentle breeze that fann'st the sea,
As the surge thou raisest, free,
That bearst o'er the swelling foam
The way-worn sailor to his home:
Whither o'er the billows wild
Wilt thou bear the Trojan's child?
Whither shall the child of woe
To chains, and grief, and anguish go?
On the Dorian's distant shore,
Or where the Phthiall rivers roar?
Where, sire of streams that leave the earth,
Enipeus gives his waters birth?
Shall Boreas bear my mournful flight.
To some far island's rocky height,
Where the first-born palms expand.
Their treasures on the Delian strand?
Where the bay-tree's hallowed shade.
Saw Latona's burden laid?
Where the damsel minstrels raise.
The hymn to chaste Dianas praise,
The golden wreath, the unerring dart.
That pierced the sylvan hunter's heart?

The second chorus (from v. 893) begins,

Ilion! on the desert shore.
Sounds of joy are heard no more,

and is avowedly a "free translation."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner Venus, 133 tons, Commander L Rault, cleared yesterday for Seychelles, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Manilla, 2,711 tons, Commander J R Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (28th May), with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Almora, 1,667 tons, Commander, H M Ingram, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from London (10th May), via Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs Angus and three children and one deck as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2202	Geo Mundle	M&Lpool	27-6	K Nixon & Co
C	Hooseinee	993	Raffin	Jedda	22-6	B & P S N Co
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	25-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoola.
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	26-6	V Ebram
L	Mahanadi	517	Keyser	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Bhownugger		Shprd & Co
M	Ponani	542	Fakeera	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Venus	134	Rault	Seychelles	22-6	V Ebram
O	Wildcraft	1639	Taunnel	London	21-6	J Mackintosh
P	Taif	898	Young	Mauritius	22-6	H C Joosub
Q	Glenloig	2018	Hay	Hamburgh		J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Siam	1538	Weighell	Aden	23-6	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool		W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
4	Shannon	2 48	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
6	Aldworth	2190	Lauteel	Hull	24-6	K Nixon & Co
7	Amphitrite	2321	Vidas	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2613	Cassowich	China	22-6	A H Lloyd's
10	L Tower	2031	Tregerthen	Antwerp		F Muir & Co
12	B. Hall	2578	Barnes	Karachi	23-6	E Bates & Co
14	Sir Lancelot sp.	886	C.W. Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
16	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, June 22.)
S. S. Sandawia........ 3271 tons .... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Almora s ....H.	Ingram	London, May 10.
21	Manilla s	Lendon	London, May 28.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Pachumba s	Russell	Karachi.

The schooner Venus, Rault, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Seychelles.

The steamer Surat began to load yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
16	Worsley Hall s	Black	Batoum, May 18.
17	Khyber sp	Cook	Liverpool, March 4.
	Africa s	Fausset	Moulmein, June 11.
	Nurani s	Carson	Bombay, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—Steamers Shahzada, Kistna, Chusan, Cambay, Ismailia and Aglaia; ship Lowther Castle; and barque Louise.

June 17.—Steamer Assaye.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.
19 Eridan s .... Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 21.

For Liverpool.

St Giles s—1,260 cwts jowaree, Rallt Bros; 28 cases wooden furniture, J H Latimer and Co; 126 bales cotton, Sir Chas Forbes and Co.

Australia s—175 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadeo; 1,000 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 33 bales twist waste, S Dhunjee.

For Hamburg.

Glenloig s—12,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Wildcroft s—6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lansdowne Tower s—110 bales cotton, D Hosli and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, N Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Australia s—380 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 620 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

St Giles s—21,480 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 44 cases gum, E Meifre.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—1,200 castorseed and 370 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 9,000 cwts rapeseed and 400 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 579 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 112 cwts zaideary roots, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

For Venice.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 180 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Piracus.

Amphitrite s—50 cases olibanum, J Fachiri.

For Calcutta.

Malda s—100 bales cotton, R C Sethna.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—300 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Surat s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mulji and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 130 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 235 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 24 cases opium, P and O Co.

For Shanghai.

Surat s—424 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, G T Mooljee and Co; 220 bales twist and 50 bales pieces-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—June 22.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Culliandas vs Devidas Harivalabhdas and others—Brown and M, Craigie, L and O, H S D, and E and G—Part heard.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Haji Latiff Haji Abdool and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamji Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

407-91—Tyabji and D—Haji Khan Habib Khan vs Ramji Antone and another—Chalk W and S.

505-92—Edgelow and G—Premji Treecumdas vs Doongarsey Morarji—Payne G and S.

559-90—Payne, G and S—Nanabhoy Narotamdas and others vs Warmandas Narotamdas and others—Crawford B and Co.

28-92—J C Cama—Varajlal Khimji and another vs Hargewan Chagan—Mansukhlal D and J.

342-92—Ardeshir H and D—Motichand Purbhoodas vs Abdool Kader Adumji and others.

558-92—Tyabji D and G—Kesowdeo Moolchand an another vs Narayandas Mamimal and others—Brown and M.

398-92—Mirza H Khan—Essoofalli Essaji vs Rajbhai Sulemanji and another—Daphtary and F.

433-92—Mansookhlal, D and J—Moorbai vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne, G and S.

263-92—Chalk W and S—Pacatti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

191-90—Little, S N and B—Haji Abdool Satar Haji Oomer vs Haji Alli Jan Mahomed—Tyabji D and J.

230-92—K J Mantri—Lukmidas Topun vs Ahmed Allana and others—Framji and M.

567-92—Payne, G and S—Hussonbhoy Bhimdalibhoy vs Hiralal Ramgopal—Dikshit and H.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Chogpal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin—Part heard.

Framji and M—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld. For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner—Edgelow and G For Co., Craigie, L and O.

Long Causes.

359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.

538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.

1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.

567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.

510-92—Chalk W and S—Kitkabai and another vs Gujanand Dinjee and another—Bicknell M and M.

434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

493-92—H S Dikshit—Joosubbhai Essa vs Sayed Abdool Kader Sha Kadiri and another—T A Bland.

89-93—Edgelow and S—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

Dr. Martineau's lecture on the Gospel of Peter, delivered recently at University Hall, Gordon-square, occupies the place of honour in the June number of 'The Nineteenth Century.' Its interesting comparisons of this fragment of Peter with the cannonical gospels do not lead the learned author to any dogmatic conclusions. He says: The fragment thus passed under review owes its interestmore to the fresh insight which it gives into the spirt of an age and people very imperfectly conceived, than to any definite settlement it brings to the critical questions which it touches. That it affects the problems of the origins and relations of our Synoptical gospels, and of the authorship of the fourth cannot be doubted; but how it affects them it is too soon to say. Short as the recovered text is, it will not yield all the light it is fitted to give out, without repeatedly passing under many searching eyes, and close comparison with all extant related writings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—June 17.

Morris, Capt, Bombay, R A, off leave, from Mahableshwar.

June 21.

Stofford, Capt, Madras, Supdt for K Ry, on duty, to England, from Kibad.

DEPARTURES—June 19.

Newnham, Capt, 5th Bombay L I, to join 3rd Bombay L I, to Mhow.

June 20.

Smith, Lt, Bengal, 27th P I, to rejoin, to Jullunder.

June 21.

Greany, Surgn-Major, Madras, 5th Infy, H C, to rejoin, to Raichore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 22nd June.

1. The Colaba Rifle range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Class can be fired.

2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 21st instant has been granted to Gunner J. A. Kirkbride.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 4.

Applications having been frequently submitted for the grant of compensation in lieu of field service clothing, the Government of India has ruled that free issues of field service clothing are not made to troops for their personal benefit, but for the benefit of the State, to enable the men to better withstand the vicissitudes of field service. If, in exceptional cases authorised articles of field service clothing cannot be supplied by the Commissariat Department at the time required, and are actually provided regimentally, the Government of India will consider, on the merits of each case, whether compensation may be allowed at rates not exceeding the cost to the State, had the articles been issued in kind as usual. But if such clothing cannot be issued by the Commissariat Department and the men are not supplied with it regimentally, the purpose of the issue is not served, and neither the corps nor the men individually have any claim to compensation.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn-Lieut V G Drake-Brockman, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt K Prasad.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut-Col J J Money-Simons, 2nd-in-Command, 24th Punjab Infy, to be offg Comdt, with effect from date of joining, vice Gordon, on leave.

23rd Pioneers.—Capt W H Jameson, Wing Comdr, 32nd Pioneers, to be offg Wing Commander, with effect from date of joining, vice Jones, officiating as 2nd-in-Command.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut T C Plowden, Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Infy, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation with effect from date of joining.

In continuation of G O C C No 414 of 1893, the name of Lieut E B Towse, 1st Battn, Gordon Highlanders, is removed from the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class at Kasauli.

The name of Capt J P Dalison, 1st Battn, R W K Regt, is added to the Chakrata class.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lts E W M Purvis, W Y Regt; C C G Ashton, E S Regt; S I deKantzow, Derbyshire Regt; K Dingwall, Gordon Highlanders; A T Kirkwood, W M P Wood, F C Owens, and F R Dugan, Leinster Regt; W A Short, S W Robinson and C C Robertson, Royal Artillery; R McDonall, E K Regt; G F C B Scott, W H Pennington and A A James, King's Own Scottish Bdrs.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Lansdowne:—Lieut A B Drummond, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff—Col G R J Shakespear, Assist Adjt-General, Rawal Pindi Dist, for four months, on private affairs, to Kashmir.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Capt E B Burton, for three months, to Kashmir, on private affairs.

18th Bengal Infantry—Lieut J K Condon, to 6th May 1893, on private affairs, in India.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr C W W Hope, Sett Officer, Bara Banki, privilege leave for three months.

Mr C Hoskins, Offg Supdt, Govt Press, and Curator of the Govt Book Depot, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for fifteen days in extension.

Mr A T Webster, Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, privilege leave for one month.

Mr C Dodd, Inspr of Schools, 4th Circle, an Insptr of European Schools, N-W P and Oudh, privilege leave for one month.

Mr M L Ferrar, Commr, Gorokhpur Division, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H F D Pennington, Addl Civil Judge of Moradabad, and Dist and Sess Judde of the Bhijnor-Budaun Sess Division, privilege leave for twenty-five days on full pay, and for seventeen days on half-pay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Inspr C D Bowder, of the Jhansi Dist Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, and to exercise the General powers of a Dist Supdt of Police within that district, during the absence on leave of Mr A T Webster, or until further orders.

Mr H F Evans, Offg Judl Commr of Oudh, on being relieved by Dr M S Howell, to officiate as Commr, Gorakhpur Division, during the absence on leave, of Mr M L Ferrar, or until further orders.

Inspr W T Tregear, of the Bijnor district police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Shahjahanpur, and to exercise the general powers of a Dist Supdt of Police within that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr W J Prince, or until further orders.

Inspr M Casey, of the Muzaffarnagar district police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Muffarnagar and to exercise the general powers of a District Supdt of Police within that district, during the absence on leave of Mr R J M Pocock or until further orders.

Mr M C Tweedie, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is placed on special duty in connection with the operations against dakaits in the district of Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Philibhit, and the Tarai.

Surg-Capt J M Crawford, M B, C M, Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be a supernumerary Civil Surgn, 2nd class, and to be posted to the medical charge of the Azamgarh district.

Mr N F McLeod, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, is appointed, as a temporary measure and until further orders, to the charge of the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, vice Mr M King, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanently transferred to Burma.

Hon Lieut T Chapman, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dist Engr, Allahabad, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade.

The services of Mr T E D Innes, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Fyzabad, which were placed at the disposal of this Govt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Lieut-Col G W Anson, Agent, Balrampur estate, to officiate as Depy Commr, Gonda, in addition to his other duties.

Mr R E Hamblin, Jt-Magte, 1st grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd grade, and to continue to officiate as Magte and Collr, 2nd grade.

Mr H W Pike, Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, to be Jt-Magte, 1st grade, and to continue to officiate as Depy Commr, 2nd grade.

Mr F E Taylor, Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, to be Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr H W Pike.

Mr W H Moreland, Asst Magte and Collr, to be Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, and to continue to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr C Stewart Wilson.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr T Butler, B A, Offg Under-Secy to this Govt, is granted leave on urgent private affairs, for six months.

(Assam Gazette.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr G Godfrey, I C S, Judge and Commr of the Assam Valley District.

Mr J J S Driberg, Depy Commr, 1st grade, and Insptr-Genl of Police, Jails, and Registration, Supdt of Stamps and Commr of Excise, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Judge and Commr of the Assam Valley District, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G Godfrey, I C S.

Mr J D Anderson, I C S, Off Depy Commr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Police, Jails, and Registration, Supdt of Stamps, and Commr of Excise, Assam, during the absence on deputation of Mr J J S Driberg.

Mr H E Ransom, I C S, Asst Commr, Mangaldai, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr, Darrang.

Lieut A A Howell, I S C, Asst Commr, Tezpur, is transferred to Mangaldai, and placed in charge of that sub-division during the absence on deputation of Mr H E Ransom, I C S.

(Punjab Gazette.)

The services of Lieut A C Elliott, Assist Commr, Delhi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Department for employment on special duty.

Mr E W Parker, Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is placed on special duty at Sialkot.

The Rev H W Bush, Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 5th June 1893.

Lieut B C Waterfield, Assist Commr, is transferred from the Shahpur to the Rawalpindi District.

Pandit Somdat, Extra Assist Commr, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Karnal District.

Mr T L Prescott, Assist Commr, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab.

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, subject to the confirmation of H M's Secty of State for India, Mr F L Bailey, Depy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of that Court as a temporary arrangement, vice Mr E W Parker, placed on special duty.

At an examination in the Biluchi language held at Dera Ghazi Khan the undermentioned officers were declared to have passed the prescribed test by the Higher Standard:— Mr W A Bagley and Mr G S Morley, Ex Engr, P W Dept.

Mr E W Parker is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge within the limits of the Sessions Division of Sialkot.

Mr F W Schonemann, Assist Engr, Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magite of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Mr R P Russell, Assist Engr, 2nd Divn, Chenab Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magite of the 2nd Class, within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Mr G S Morley, Exe Engr, Muzaffargarh, Canal Divn, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

Mr J J Hatten, Ex Engnr, Hissar Divn, Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, to be exercised, within the limits of the Canal Divn to which he is at present attached.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab have appointed Mr F L Bailey, Depy Registrar, to officiate as Registrar of the said Court during the absence of Mr E W Parker on deputation.

The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to appoint Mr A R Anderson to officiate as Depy Registrar of the said Court, vice Mr F L Bailey, appointed to officiate as Registrar.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Privilege leave for three weeks is granted to Surg-Capt W L Price, in extension.

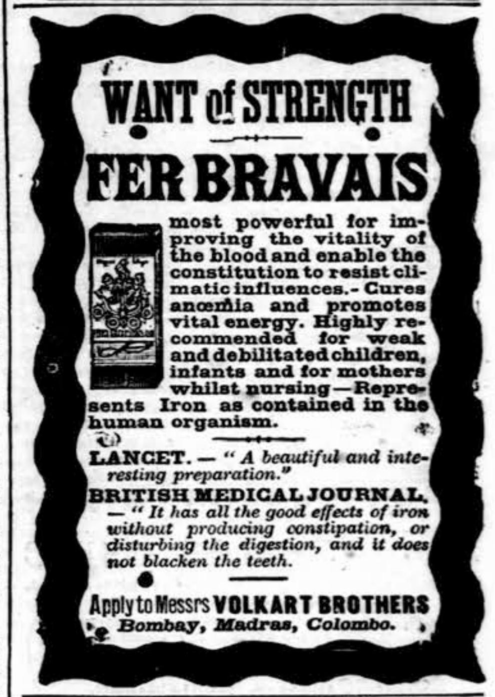
Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr G J Noble Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, the following temporary promotions are ordered, Sirdar Bahadur Rattan Singh, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, to officiate as Dist Supt, 2nd class; Mr A H Morris, Dist Supt of Police, 4th class, to officiate as Dist Supt, 3rd class; and Mr C W McIver, Dist Supt of Police, 5th class, to officiate as Dist Supt, 4th class.

On return from the one month's privilege leave, Mr G G White, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is attached to the Chief Engineer's Office, on special duty.

Mr G G White, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him, on the afternoon of the 5th current, and joined the Chief Engineer's Office on that date.

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.



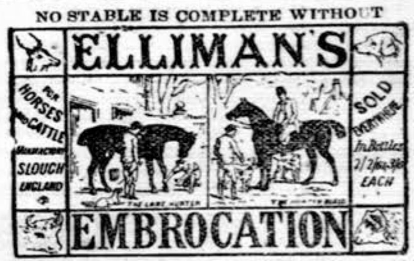
WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS
most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
Atkinson's English is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN F, at Penang.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: Landport, Hants.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



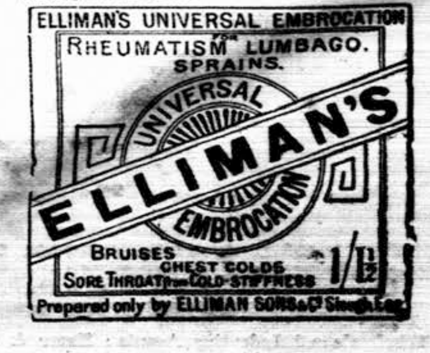
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
Rutland,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1882.
Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
Haddington,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
Sir,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
Harrington,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT FROM COLD STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

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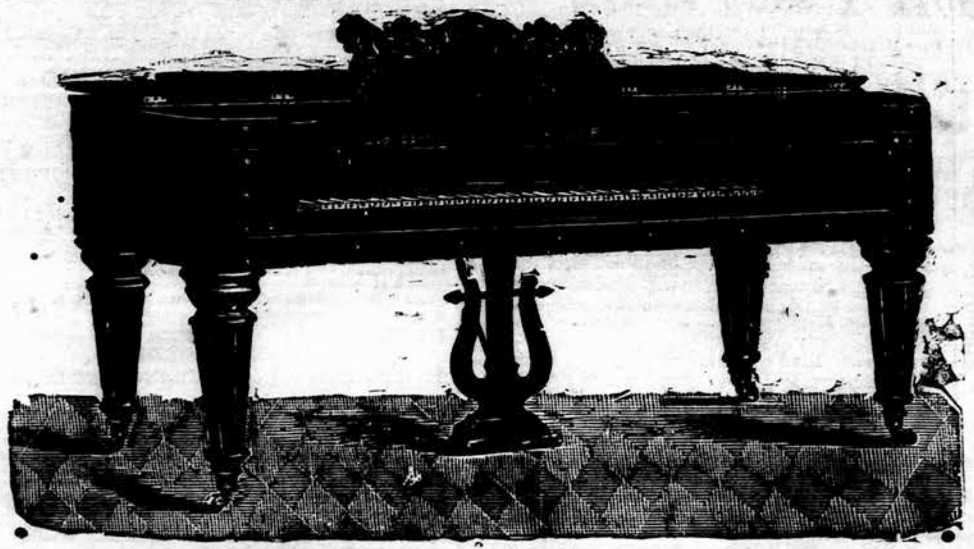

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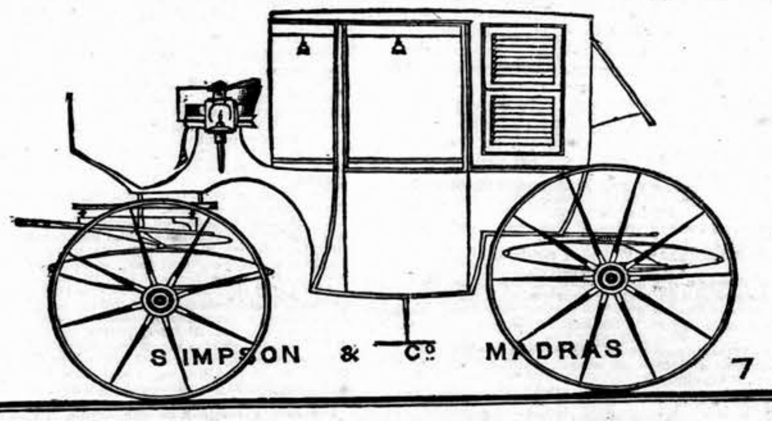

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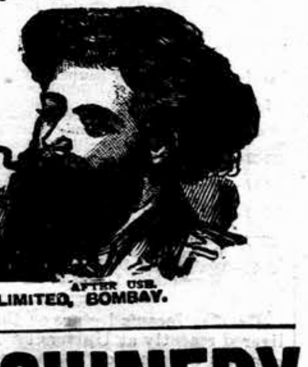

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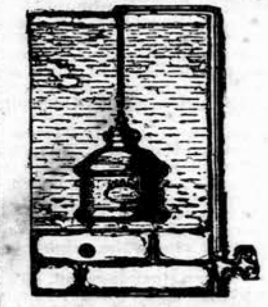

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